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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

CONTENTS.

ricultural — Live Stock — Wool Interests Seding Sheep—Selecting and Feeding Sheep or Market—How it Paid—Agriculture in Schools Agriculture in Schools—A Poor Reliance. Veterinary—Cuticular Diseases—Bony Tumor— Possibly Splenic Fever—Spaying of Cows....... Horse Matters-Horse Breeding-Care of Horses' Farm Matters—A Plea for Fall Plowing—The French Farmer—A Famous Jersey Cow—Feed-ing Calves—Agricultural Items...... Horticultural—Apples that are Good to Eat-Summer Indoors—Floricultural—Tropical Vegetation—Grape Culture—Horticultural Hints..... Apiarian—Fertilization in Confinement—Care of Bees in Winter..... Bittorial--Wheat--Corn and Oats,--Hops and Barley---Dairy Products----The Pork Trade Wool---Michigan Agricultural Products in 1879--

Muscellaneous – Her Chosen Husband – A Story of Libby Prison – How Protection Has Worked – That Fishery Award – The Irish Land League O'er the Hills o' Argyle-Cow's Teeth-A Dis criminate Reader-A Broker's Romance-A New Code for Railroads-Varieties -Chaff.....

Agricultural.

Tooth-Ache in a Horse.....

LIVE STOCK.

The Trade of Detroit for 1880.

The following tables will show the number of Michigan cattle, sheep and hogs, received at the Michigan Central Stock

class of cattle being much sought after by western feeders.

Another thing that has been a detriment to the Detroit market was the Canadian law prohibiting the shipping of live cattle through the Dominion. Up to May of this year, when the embargo was taken off, the Lake Shore road was the only line on which stock could be shipped to Buffalo, and as the connections of that road with Detroit are very poor, shipments were only made

as a last resort. The prices of cattle for the year have averaged about 60 cents per hundred higher than those of 1879, on all grades. The lemand for stockers has been in excess of the supply all through the year, and prices have been steady, any change being generally upward. The year 1880 was an exceptional year in one respect in the cattle trade. Heretofore large numbers of cattle have been purchased in Chicago and St. Louis to supply our home demand, while this year but 8 or 10 loads were received. There has been a marked improvement in the style of our cattle, and nearly all show some traces of blood. What is wanted now is for our farmers to send them to market

fitted for the butcher, instead of the feeder.

The sheep trade of 1880 has been a lively one throughout the year. From February until May the demand was fairly in excess of the supply, and prices advanced rapidly until the offerings were absorbed. The highest price paid was on the 27th of March, for 197, averaging 110 lbs, which sold at \$6 871 per hundred. Several sales were made the same day at \$6 50 to 6 75 on averages of 93 to 107 pounds. The market kept along quite steady until the appearance of the clipped sheep, which began to arrive the latter part of April. For clipped, the market opened at \$4 40 to 4 60 and gradually declined until June, when the range of prices were \$3 50 to 3 70. During July and August, the market varied each week; sometimes higher and at other times lower, the average keeping about the same. In September the demand for shipment became active, and during the first three weeks of that month sheep advanced 60 cents per hundred. The last week saw all the eastern markets flooded, and prices declined 40 cents per hundred. October saw a gain of 25 cents per hundred, but 20 cents of it was lost in November. At the opening of December, prices commenced advancing rapidly, and at the close of the month were 70 cents per hundred higher, and about 75

ponding period of last year.

cents per hundred higher than at the corres-

narket before they had been feed on grain, which made the cost of production comparatively light, and as the market price has averaged nearly \$i 00 per hundred higher than that of last year, the profits have been correspondingly increased. The average quality of the hogs sold in this market in 1880, was not nearly as good as those of 1879.

WOOL INTERESTS.

[The following paper was read by Mr. D. P. Dewey, of Grand Blanc, at the annual meeting of the Sheen-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association held at Lansing, December 14th, 1880.]

Mr. President and Fellow Breeders:-A year Mr. Fresident and Fellow Breeders:—A year of prosperity has passed since we met here in this building, a year of uncommon prosperity in our particular branch of farming; and although the price of wool very rapidly declined a month or so previous to the clipping season, as it has done each year for the past three seasons, and notwithstanding the uncodered accompletion of weellow groups. precedented accumulation of woolen goods in jobbers' hands at about that time, and the precedence accumulation of woolen goods in jobbers' hands at about that time, and the extreme coolness of buyers in viewing the situation, instead of rushing into the market to buy our wools, which caused a still duller time, yet with all these agencies pressing upon the market, we received a price for our wools which brought us better returns than any other farm commodity. It is to be regretted that our Ohio brethren were so blinded to the piles of woolen goods in jobbers' hands that they held on to their wool, and are now realizing forty cents for it. It is said the Ohio Bulletin is somewhat blamable for this state of affairs in Ohio. While it has been a year of general prosperity in woolgrowing, giving a greater average among us than ever before since my recollection, and also a better quality, yet it has been a very extreme season in the middle or northern tier of wool-growing counties, say from the north of wool-growing counties, say from the north line of Oakland to the north line of Saginaw Counties, being so wet and rainy for the en-tire year, with terrific thunder storms coming

tire year, with terrific thunder storms coming up with such short notice that it has been impracticable to keep them housed, and many lambs exposed to the summer and fall rains perished at the setting in of our early, cold winter. Many farmers have said to me, "What ails my lambs?"

As usual, the price of wool is again advanced and the outlook is quite flattering; prices of sheep have advanced, and it might be said there is a healthy "boom" to the business, and while this is to the encouragement of the wool-grower, there is also a corresponding and do him justice. I must say further, that instead of being selfish and jealous-minded, he is always doing more for others than for himself. It would seem he did not try to make anything from his own little flock, although he has one of equal merit to the best breeders. Then let us learn a lesson of patiotism, as I may say, from his acts, and instead otism, as I may say, from his acts, and instead of speaking about the shortcomings of the flocks of our fellow breeders, and of something some one clae said, let us work for the general interest as one common brotherhood, thereby advancing the entire trade, for there is work advancing the entire trade, for there is work enough for all of us to do to place sheep husbandry and wool growing on the plane it deserves in America; work enough for our entire lives, and yet only make a beginning. These are thoughts I have entertained for several years in the past, and I felt strengthened in my efforts to see, while riding with a prominent breeder of Vermont a few weeks since,

how well he could speak of the efforts of each man whose flocks we were visiting from hour In all my ride with this gentleman and with In all my ride with this gentleman and with the Secretary of the Vermont Register I did not hear a single slur, or see even an ironical smile to cast any reflections on others, or their stock. I confess I felt as though the business in the hands of such men was being elevated. What a mistaken idea that we advance ourselves by giving others a little shove backward! I am sorry to know that a few are making feeble attempts to keep the confidence of the people from resting in our register work, and will say for the benefit of those few, that it is an attempt to keep their own interests from advancing. I must say own interests from advancing. I must say that the work of recording the thoroughbred flocks of Michigan has progressed as fast as it is possible, with farmers and breeders for mittee; and as fast as it is practical, especially in view of the fact that one of ou number was suddenly called to part with life. Notwithstanding the anxiety of many young breeders, and some older ones, to see a regis-ter published (which cannot certainly be accomplished inside of another year), the Secretary, the committee and all those con-versant with the work of such a register are well satisfied with the advancement made, and let me say no such progress could have been made were it not for the pioneer work of other similar organizations. I have seen and made were it not for the pioneer work of other similar organizations. I have seen and conversed with the secretaries or leading members of New York, Vermont and Ohio associations, and they all express a great interest in our work, and offer their assistance. Those who supposed that their sheep which were not eligible elsewhere might be recorded here were laboring under a mistake, as one glance at the rules governing the committee will tell. Yet there is the same advantage to be gained which there would be in selecting a local jury in a case at law. The law remains the same, but evidence or knowledge gained by one does not always convince another.

I would recommend that at our next meeting different persons be appointed to bring fleeces and samples of wool here, and that these be selected from the extremes of breeding, and from different parts of the same sheep, and a description of the animal, both in form and conditions while growing the fleece, be given, together with the breeding. Also to have some efficient manufacturer and wool merchant, if need be, present, who is capable of explaining all the processes of manufacture, and the effects of different qualities of fleece, together with the kinds of wool for certain dyes, and those wools capable of being made into delaines, those adapted to shawl manufacture, carpet, wools, etc., assorting the wool before our eyes, showing the effect of oil in the wool and the different kinds of oil and distribution of it, I would recommend that at our next meetdifferent kinds of oil and distribution of it, whether thrown to the ends in hard knots or evenly distributed; and of white and yellow oils; and in fact for one day at least I would

even though not one in ten carry away any ideas which they can put in practice.

I have alwavs claimed that the wool-growers and manufacturers' work were so nearly allied to each other that the one cannot prosper without the other. We should better understand the future, and what to breed, from their assistance, and I am prepared to say that the manufacturer who comes in contact with this great body of thinking men, of some of whom it might be said that they have almost made the land on which the sheep have fed to produce this raw material, cannot go away without a more extended knowledge of away without a more extended knowledge of wool production, and a feeling of almost ve eration for the men engaged in its advance The scientific breeder who spends most

his thinking moments in the study of how to make an improvement which will at once benefit both the producer, the manufacturer and the consumer, is doing a work which will speak more for the rising generation and to his surroundings, than he who simply tries to pick the loose change from the different ups and downs of the market, or the changes of type in breeding. This advancement cannot be made without a concentration of thought. Who would think of Edison being of any more use to the world in the mysteries of electricity or conducting of sound if he spread his mind over the area of geology, religion or politics? If a man would support himself and his family, or be of use to the generation in which he lives, he must not think of knowing much of everything in this great world of art, for one life is too short to even glance at the index of all the vast ocean of knowledge and experience, but he should his thinking moments in the study of how of knowledge and experience, but he should concentrate his mind on some kind of business and throw his whole soul into his work. It was concentrated mind that changed the spots on the feathers of fowls so that not one could be found but had that same spot, how we have the study on work the spots on the spots on the spots on the feathers of fowls so that not one could be found but had that same spot, how how he was to study our work. One could be found out nat that same spot, how much then have we to study our work to change the form, size and fleece of our sheep to be of the most use to mankind. Allow me to digress here and attempt to give an imperfect answer to a question which has been not to me in various ways during the been put to me in various ways during the past year, namely: Why is it that our best breeders even do not raise more good or superior animals, or why can we not depend on the offspring being more uniformly superior from the best animals of the best flocks in the land? My answer is this: We are continually try-

one, is that we are all being educated faster than we can breed the animals to fit. For what would have satisfied a grade flock ten years ago for ten dollars, would not to-day be tolerated. When you buy culls from a flock, you may expect the offspring to be su-perior to them, as they are backed up by bet-ter than themselves. Then, you ask, does it not pay to buy culle? I answer, yes, if money is all you are after, it pays some. I would not pay to ouy cutis? I answer, yes, it money is all you are after, it pays some. I would prefer to buy culls from a good flock than choice from a poor one, appearance of the animals purchased being the same. But by far the best use of money is had by buying good animals from good flocks, as your life is too short to wait for the improvements you can make with poor ones, and it is seemingly. too short to wait for the improvements you can make with poor ones, and it is seemingly slow work for the fast American to wait for a canal boat in this day of express trains. Then buy the best your means will allow, use the best rams you can command, study your individual sheep, the requirements of each; keep a record of their peculiarities and productions, feed and exercise so as to develop proper form and hardiness, and instead of sneering at some extravagant price paid for a few ewes, or a stock ram, or the use of one, speak in or a stock ram, or the use of one, speak in or a stock ram, or the use of one, speak in commendatory terms of your townsman or statesman who parts with his money freely to test the breeding qualities of any noted flock. Now, one word more bearing on this last subject. Is it an injury or a benefit to me if my neighbor Ball or Southwell sells his rams at from two to three hundred dollars are the test of the control of the c his rams at from two to three hundred dollars each, or puts the service of their best stock rams at from five to fifteen dollars? Is it something to sneer at; does it leave me any worse off? No, we are so afraid some one will out do us that we lose sight of the good reflection it casts, and a feeling of envy or jealousy comes up which is too apt to find vent in words when a neighbor comes along. I say they are a benefit to the whole breeding business. If they ask fifteen dollars I can the more readily command five dollars, whereas business. If they ask fifteen dollars I can the more readily command five dollars, whereas I could only have got three before, and so on down, injuring not even the price of grades, but really a help to them in the same ratio. I would do nothing to build up a monopoly in this enterprise, but I shall labor faithfully for the general advancement of the flocks of Michigan first, and finally for the great trade I believe there is for the United States in the future, if we only put our shoulders to the wheel, and with one common accord and feeling of general interest, "push to the front." Otherwise France, Spain, Germany or Australia, will capture the prize. Then, united, let us labor for improvement.

FEEDING SHEEP.

Dowagiac, Dec. 27th, 1880

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. How many bushels of corn will it take t feed 100 sheep for four months to make them fit for market? Please answer through the columns or your subblige an old subscriber.

E. O. TAYLOR. the columns of your valuable paper, and

In answer to our correspondent, we will give the experience of Mr. J. E. Estes, of Wixom, Oakland County, with 60 sheep, and it can be made the basis in estimating the quantity for any number. For 60 sheep Mr. Estes feeds one bushel of shelled corn and a half a bushel of oats per day. allowing the sheep free access to a stack of corn fodder. He prefers feeding part oats, as he thinks it gives a better return, and the sheep, do better than when all corn is The hog market for 1880 has, we think, been a very satisfactory one to our farmers. A large portion of the crop was sent to be without the knowledge thus gained,

this manner, Mr. Estes is able to send his Merino sheep to market averaging from 135

FOR MARKET.

[An Address Delivered before the Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association by A. F. Wood, of Mason.]

To 2 Sherthorn heifers..... \$880 By 4 bull calves at \$40 each. \$166
By 2 helfer calves at \$75 each. 150
By service of bull three years. 150

SELECTING AND FEEDING SHEEP

and Wool-Growers' Association by A. F. Wood, of Mason.]

Mr. President, Brother Farmers and Sheep-Breeders.—When I mentioned this subject to the Chairman of the Committee on Programme, I had in mind two men of this county who are practical feeders, one of whom I expected to be able to induce to address you here. Both, however, were unable to comply with my request, and as any other arrangement was not practicable on account of time, I have briefly sketched a few thoughts for your consideration.

As a food, mutton is one of the cheapest and healthiest meats used, and the reason why agriculturists and sheep-breeders do not use it more freely, is because they are not educated to appreciate the laws of our Creator. A sheep will starve before it will eat anything dirty or tainted, hence it furnishes the cleanest and purest meat of the entire animal kingdom. Beef is used principally in cities, and pork in the country; but farmers can raise mutton for their table far more cheaply than they can raise pork, and it is much more healthy. We trust that there may be an awakening on this subject of meat for a farmer's family, and that instead of having a very limited supply furnished, aside from pork, things will be changed and mutton take the lead, then beef and healthy pork; giving beef the second place, because it cannot be raised as cheaply as mutton, and the carcasses being larger cannot be used to as good advantage.

Note the change. Twelve or fourteen years ago you could find, on almost any Michigan farm, aged wethers, often so old as to be worthless; the country was overstocked. Afterwards foot-rot prevailed, and whole flocks were butchered for their pelts and tallow, the hams being occasionally saved. It has been estimated that fifty thousand sheep were thus

farmers who cannot allord to grow westers until three or four years old, and then sell them for three or four dollars a head, or for what feeders can afford to pay. The time is not far distant when the feeders of this State will have to go west for their sheep. In comparing the two grades of sheep, the venerable John Johnston, of Western New York, once said to me: "I can make more money feeding fine-wools. It is true they will not gain as much, but I can buy them enough cheaper to make it up." That was several years ago, when he got his fine-wools from Ohio and long-wools from Canada.

In feeding for winter and spring markets, the time to commence for the early winter market is in October; one pound of corn, or its equivalent, fed in that month, as the grass begrins to fail, is worth more to add both flesh and weight than two pounds fed in December. I find a little corn in the shock is excellent feed, and the more improvement that can be made at that time of the year the better, as it does not injure them for a later market. The methods of caring for and feeding the sheep. does not injure them for a later market. Ine methods of caring for and feeding the shee, are various; but I believe the true course is to take them into winter quarters about the first of December, and have barns or sheds to shelter them all; divide them into lots of from shelter them all; divide them into lots of from ten to twenty-five, as nearly equal as possible for age and strength, and keep each lot in a separate pen. If they have had a picking of grass up to this time, a small quantity of apples or roots of any kind will be beneficial. I think corn is the most economical food, but it will pay to feed more or less oats or bran, in order to give variety. They should have both water and salt by them constantly; and a pound of resin to each hundred sheep may be fed advantageously. Feed carefully for the first few days, and see that each gets its share so that a few will not get enough to clog them. If you have a wheat farm, and desire to work up straw, use plenty of bedding; feed stalks or clover hay once a day, and the rest of the time straw, with the equivaand the rest of the time straw, with the equivalent of a pound of corn to each, always giving more straw in the coldest weather, to
keep up animal heat. If fed roots they will
weigh more for their appearance, and as selling time approaches more hay will be beneficial. Feeding with judgement, and varying
the food with the weather, you will have
good sheep ready for the shambles when the
market days come. and the rest of the time straw, with the equive

HOW IT PAID.

To the Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-When Vanhonton & Spalding bought the Shorthorn heifers, Nellie and Jennie, and the bull, Prince of Livingston, A. H. B. vol. 17) of L. K. Beach, Marion, Mich., Mr. Johnstone wished us to make report of our success in a few years. It s now three years since then, and I will give a report of the increase. You will see that the bull calves have been sold cheap, but we have sold all of them to our neighbors, and that will account for it.

\$160 We have the cows, heifers and old bull on hand. When we first brought the cattle into the neighborhood, native yearlings were selling for \$15 per head; now those who use our bull get from \$25 to \$30 per head. Yours truly, WILL SPALDING.

A POOR RELIANCE.

An opinion to which much importance will attach has been expressed by Mr. Clare Sewell Read, M. P., one of the Brit-ish Commissioners who visited America last year, to report on agricultural pros-pects. At a meeting of the Farmers' Club the other day, so the cable informs us, he said that he would not fear American competition in wheat twenty-five years hence, as exhaustion of the soil would follow from as exhaustion of the soil would follow from continuous wheat-growing, with increased cost of production inevitably accompanying. But with regard to beef he saw serious prospects of competition, from the vast herds of cattle, cheaply raised in the Far West. Going beyond the limits of this particular subject, he expressed his belief that the American nation would yet become the greatest in the world. Mr. Read has the most assured teaching of modern science, as well as old agricultural modern science, as well as old agricultural experience on his side, when he prophesics the exhaustion of the soil as the consequence of too much sowing of wheat to the hundred acres, and too frequent repetition of that crop on the same soil. As the soil becomes exhausted the cost of raising a bushel of wheat must increase, until the point when it will no longer pay to raise wheat is reached.—Canadian Industrial World.

We would refer our Canadian contemporary to the annual report of the Secretary of the State of Michigan, in another column, and from it he can judge of the value of Mr. Reed's opinions upon the agricultural future of the wheat growing sections of the United States. In this sworthless; the country was overstocked. Afterwards foot-rot prevailed, and whole flocks the mass being occasionally saved. It has been estimated that fifty thousand sheep were thus slaughtered in the years 1809 and 1870. At that time feeding sheep for the winter and spring markets, was not practiced in Central Michigan, but how is it to-day? Thousands are fed in this county alone and many thousands in the State. Owing to our location as regards the great markets, and the natural productions of our soil, this enterprise must go on, and now, wethers suitable to feed are becoming hard to find.

In the selection of sheep for feeding, those chosen should be in good condition, standing on short legs in proportion to their size; broad on the back, with good thickness back of the fore-legs, or through the heart, as it is term ed, and running up full in the crop. Any other deficiency might be overlooked for feeding, but the reverse of the above should be rejected at any price.

As regards age for feeding, the most well-raised, strong lambs, sold at or under one year; but they will pay at one or two years; all wethers should be feed and go to market before they are three years old, and if not raised, they are better at four years; where wool is high it might be profiable to keep heavy shearers aven longer.

How are we to obtain our feeding sheep.? The early matured breeds can be raised to a large extent in this State, even upon our high priced lands, but our productions will of necessity change. There is a good deal of cheap land which will grow fine-wool sheep for wool and mutten; and there are plenty of farmers who cannot afford to pay. The time is State, winter wheat has been the main crop of our farmers for the last twenty-five

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS

The article on this subject recently pubished in the FARMER from D. S. C. has called out a communication from D. Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia, the well known seedmen, in which they ask attention to what is said in their Rural Register. Their remarks are so pertinent to the question started by our correspondent that

we copy them: " In Europe they do some things better than we do, notwithstanding our boasted practicability, and foremost among their advances is that of public instruction. Today, in Austria and Sweden, there are many thousands of public schools having gardens attached, where are taught botany, vegetable physiology, and sometimes the whole range of science and art so necessary to a thorough understanding of vegetable growth and development. Sweden alone possesses two thousand public schoolgardens, and there, as in Austria, the system has become so popular that all new school buildings have one room set apart as a school-garden room, where are assembled herbariums, works on agriculture, geology, agricultural chemistry, and physiology, and apparatus used by the teach ers in their lectures upon plant-life. "The public school law passed in Aus-

tria in 1869, provides that "In every school a gymnastic ground, a garden for the teach er, according to the circumstances of the community, and a place for the purposes of agricultural experiment be created." The school inspectors of each district are instructed "To see to it that in the country schools, school-gar Jens shall be provided for agricultural instruction in all that relates to the soil, and that the teacher shall make himself skillful in such instruction." The general law declares, "Instruction in natural history is indispensable to suitably-established school-gardens. The teachers must therefore be in a condition to conduct them." Contrast this thoughtful care with the system, or rather want of system, for the finer instruction of the mind pursued in the public schools of

our rural districts! "The time will come when in this cour try, as in Europe, more attention will be paid. to the practical instruction of the masses than now; our boasted public school system, though not retrograding, has been far outstripped by that of Germany, Sweden, and Scotland, where technical education is now given instead of foreign languages and music, which unfit nine-tenths of the pupils for their after-life.

We trust we have shown how garden being not alone in satisfying the palate, but in educating the mind, instilling there ous bone. By making a vertical incision

those refining influences which seldom fail over the tumor four inches in length and to lead on to higher thought and the noblest impulses."

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Agriculture being the base of all industries, it is essential that we should all study its interests; and in view of the fact that America is at present producing too much for the welfare of the farming community, it does not seem necessary to introduce attached to the lower edge of the cribiform the study of agriculture into our schools, especially as the only practical school is acknowledge our ignorance of such a bone the farm; children attending school to learn as the cribiform. If, however, we underthe rudiments, and learning practical destand you as meaning that it is "attached tails at home. But in order to develop the coming statesmen, and in consideration of of the ethnoid bone, we would locate its the fairness as well as necessity of sending origin immediately under a line drawn a reasonable number of farmers to state tranversely from the centre of one orbit to Legislatures and to Congress, would it not the other, the tumor extending downbe of the greater importance to introduce wards and outwards, reaching the point into the common schools of the country, you have named,-" within three inches books treating on political economy and of the lower edge of the nostril." Such a international law? Surely no man or boy tumor must necessarily involve a large would be more apt to see clearly the equity portion of the frontal sinuses; the septum of the law, than those who have handled narium, frontal, lachrymal, both turbinatthe mattock and the spade. In order that ed, (there are four in the horse), and posa man may be useful, it is necessary that sibly the posterior superior maxillary he should understand how to do the work bones. If your diagnosis is correct, and we which he is required to perform. Then if understand it, an operation is not practifarmers are to be sent to the Legislature, cable. We, therefore, advise you to let it teach them law, and if they develop honesty alone. of purpose and ability, send them to Congress, where such qualifications are always needed. VERGENNES, Mich.

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Foultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farmer. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street Detroit.

Cuticular Disease.

SPINGER, Dec. 25, 1880. Dear Sir—An old subscriber wishes to know the reason of sheep pulling their wool, also a cure and preventive. Please answer in next week's Farmer and oblige to the sheep were in good condition—one of them fat. Yours truly,

Answer-The writer of the above has fallen into the same error of many others, who suppose the veterinary editor of a patent to answer all questions pertaining to disease in our domestic animals, whether the symptoms are given or not, which alone enables the competent practitioner to form a correct diagnosis. We can only say in answer to the above that the pulling of wool by sheep is a certain indication of some morbid condition of the skin or pelt, the general symptoms of which are necessary to enable us to give an answer understandingly. Scab, a cutaneous disease analogous to mange in the horse, the dog, etc., the result of a parasite called the acarus, is common in sheep. These parasites cause an intolerable itching, in consequence of which the animal seeking relief, pulls out the wool, and rubs itself against any and every projecting object within its reach. Mr. Young says that "the sheep rub themselves in all attitudes; they have clean skins without the least sign of scab; never observed that it was catching; the better the food the worse they become; some few are taken as if mad, jumping and staggering about as if drunk, and they are wasted away and die in three or four months." Prof. Youatt says: "The sheep is restless, scratching itself with its feet, nibbling itself, tearing off the wool, or violently rubbing itself against every convenient place." Pelt rot, another form of cuticular disease, is often mistaken for scab. It is, however, a different and less dangerous disease. The wool falls off and leaves the sheep nearly naked: but is attended with no soreness though a reddish crust will cover the skin, from which the wool has dropped. It

Bony Tumor.

arises from hard keeping and exposure to

cold and wet; the animal often dies in

severe weather from the cold it suffers on

account of the loss of its coat.

EASTMANVILLE, Ottawa Co., Mich., Jan. 3, 1881.

Teterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR—For several years I have been a subscriber to the Michigan Farmbeen a subscriber to the Michigan Farmer and therefore ask your advice in regard to a horse that I think of purchasing. It would be a very valuable one were it not for a single defect, which is as follows: When a colt two years old (it is now five), it was tied out with a long rope, which it found it could break by running, so when tied with a stronger rope it tried the same game, and by so doing injured the nasal bones, causing a beny tumor that complete ly fills the right nostril and makes respiration very difficult, especially when traveldays while she was at sowing work, which tion very difficult, especially when traveling. The tumor is nearly as large as a goose egg, is attached to the lower edge of the cribiform bone, near the septum the days while she was at sowing work, which was excessive. For the first fortnight of the ninth month there was noticed, not withstanding she preserved the best health narium, it extends transversely so as to withstanding she preserved the best health cause quite a protrusion of the integument and condition, a slight diminution. This on the right side and comes down to within three inches of the lower edge of the

two inches from median line, it could be removed. Could this be done without dangerous hemorrhage? Would a solution of persulphate of iron be the best to conof persulphate of iron be the pess to tro! it, and would such an operation effect a permanent cure? The tumor is stationage answer in the FARMER. a permanent cure? The tumor is standard ary in size. Please answer in the FARMER. Yours truly,

HENRY C. NILES, M. D.

Answer.-The location of the bony tumor you describe we do not exactly understand. We understand you to say, "it is bone, near the septum narium." We must to the lower edge of the "cribiform plate

Possibly Splenic Fever.

DEAR SIR:-The enclosed are the en-

DEAR SIR:—The enclosed are the entrails in part, of a sheep I have lost. This is the third one I have lost in the same way. They quit eating, droop around for several days and die. Don't seem to be in much pain, if any. I have opened each one and find the same appearance in all. There were small ulcers on the tiuwards, the heart filled with clotted blood. The gall very full and large, one of them as full as possible, The lights and liver black and discolored. I find a peculiar formation in the entrails which I have cut out and send you on top of the box. I regree that it has been cut and opened; but I took it to show to a physician to see if he could it to show to a physician to see if he could tell the trouble. He not being able, I have concluded to send it to you in hopes that mutilated as it is, you will be able to locate the trouble. I am a subscriber to the FARMER and would like to have you reply through that paper. Please do so as soon as possible as I don't know what day other sheen may come down sight. If possible 1

EATON RAPIDS, Dec. 29th, 1880.

Answer.-The symptoms as above stated are common to almost all diseases of a constitutiona character in sheep; hence do not indicate any particular disease. specimens sent by express Dec. 27th were not received by us until Jan. 3, in such a decomposed condition as to be perfectly useless. Had they been sent to us direct they would have been received the next day. The early symptoms of disease in sheep are very generally overlooked; but when observed, especial notice should be taken of the peculiar expression of the eyes, whether the membranes are pale white, yellow or blood shot; if possible the condition of the pulse, a very important symptom; the cordition of the respiration; temperature of the body, mouth, etc. The condition of the bowels color of the urine and any other symptoms which may be present, all of which are necessary in torming a correct diagnosis. The pathological appearances, as you have described them. though very imperfect, indicate blood poison in some form, as for instance in splenic fever, braxy, rot, etc. The symptoms of these blood dlseases often vary in different animals of the same species. Such diseases usually occur in sheep which are in high condition, and the symptoms of which are rarely observed until so far advanced as to be beyond medical aid. As a preventive salt is a good alterative, and should be given with a liberal hand.

SPAYING OF COWS.

(Continued from our last number.) [Experiments on the immediate effects of spaying cows, by M. Roche Lubin.]

The following experiments will show that certain laws of nature resist the caprices of man, and that if they become altered they do not at all times and in all situations exhibit like benefits therefrom:

First experiment.-An Auvergne cow, four years old, gave on an average six quarts of milk a day, even while heavy in calf. She calved favorably, a second calf the 23d of August 1838. On the 27th, of Sept. following she was spayed according and condition, a slight diminution. This parent, reached its minimum at the end, of the tenth month. 'Five weeks afterward

(Continued on eighth page.) and the great and and and and and

For the Michigan Parmer. HORSE BREEDING.

While most farmers expect to obtain a part of their income by the sale of young horses, many of them do not seem to appreciate the importance of the various influences which have their share in the forming of the foal.

We are among those who think what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well; and to raise a colt well, we believe it i necessary to begin at the beginning. By the beginning we do not mean early colt hood, for the beginning is before that. The life of a young animal is commenced before its birth; and many of the conditions which surround it have their origin prior to that time. If farmers more generally realized the amount of influence that the mother has over the foal, we believe that more brood mares would receive bet ter care than they do now; then the surrounding influences would be more suit able for young animals. A mare which is used for breeding should be kept in a perfect state of health. That indefinable state known as 144 good condition." cannot be brought about in a short time, but is the result of judicious management long continued. The law which was proclaimed ages ago that each shall bring forth its kind, is still observed invariably throughout all the realms of nature. The breeder who disregards this ever self-asserting rule is endeavoring to reap where he has not sown; there is no ground for expecting to obtain qualities in the offspring which the parent does not possess. Whether these qualities are natural or acquired does not affect the result. A mare cannot give to her foal what she does not have herself. and if she has not a good constitution and an abundance of vitality, the foal will have no source from which to draw these requisites of a perfect animal. She may naturally have these qualities to perfection, but overwork, iasufficient food or untoward circumstances of any kind, will so impair one and reduce the other that there will be none left for the foal. Some young animals come into the world so lacking in strength and stamina, that they are in effect old when they are born. The results of hundreds of generations of careful breeding may be lost through neglect or mismanagement.

So far we have considered the physical side of the subject only, but the mental traits are no less important, and are as easily formed. If breeders realized that every mental impression which a mare receives as a seed which is to bear fruit in her offspring, it cannot be otherwise than that more attention would be given to the disposition of breeding animals and more care taken of their tempers. Many of the brood mares are kept for that purpose because they are not fit for anything else. Such should be examined very carefully to see that the imperfections which incapacitate them for work, do not also unfit them for breeding. A large number of mares annually find their way from cities to the farmer's barnyard; they are such as have been injured or have begun to show their age. The life that most city horses lead tends to unfit them for breeding by reason of artificiality. City horses are fed on stimulating food, kent upon hard, dry floors, and are controlled by brutal drivers whose treatment is apt to sour their tempers or break

This is as it should be, and such an animal will impart a cheerful, docile disposition to its young, and is much more valuahand, we often see a decided antagonism eigners and the former highly bred, better bred, generally, than their drivers. comes a part of his nature, and is transmitted. We would advise farmers to excities. As to just how far physical defects to say, but many who have had opportunthe Veterinary Editor of the FARMER. it is given to the offspring.

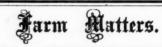
These thoughts are suggested by the rate order now. In a few months city residents will be looking for new horses to fill the places of those worn out by hard | manifold that it is not always easy to asbe hereditary.

Care of Horses Feet' in Winter.

been inbred through generations of horses, where the feet are alternately soaked by suns, the danger is proportionately increased, and the feet of such a race of horses are especially liable to splitting and injury. It is not habitual dryness that injures, it is the alterations of rain and drought. While upon the subject it may be well to note that the evil effects of moisture may be largely warded off by smearing the moistened foot with an impervious oily agent before xposing it to the drying process. In this way the moisture that has been absorbed by the horn is retained, the sudden drying and shrinking are obviated, and the horn remains elastic and comparatively tough. As it is often needful to soak the foot in warm or cold water, or in poultices in cases of disease, it is all important that the abovenamed precaution should be constantly borne in mind, and that the softened foot should be smeared throughout with some hoof ointment before it is allowed to dry and harden. For this purpose nothing is simpler or better than a mixture in equal parts of tar and whale oil or lard. This may be smeared on the foot every other that is to say, that he has been brought up

'In addition to the changes of the weather, the frequent standing in rotten dung-heaps or the pools of decomposed liquid manure, may be named as causes of brittle hoofs. In the dung-heap there is ing and softening the hoof, but there is abandance of ammonia gas, which is especially calculated to soften, dissolve and destroy the horn. Rotten manure and putrid liquors, therefore, are much more injurious than pure water, muddy pools or kind are far from conducive to general ways, first, by directly destroying the substance of the hoof, and second, by reducing the animal vigor, the power of digestion and assimilation, and the power of secreting good horn. Standing in such de composing organic matter is still more inurious, however, when the animal is confined to a stall or box, for here the injurious effect of inactivity is added to the above named conditions.

"Long exposure to wet and mudalso at this time of year frequently produce cracks and other troubles in horses' feet. The prevention is in keeping the feet clean by frequent washing and wiping dry with a coarse stable cloth. A little crude petroeum applied to the feet before the horses are taken from the stable will help greatly n preventing them from being cracked. If the feet are already in bad shape they should be bandaged and the horse kept where it is dry. Cleanliness is the most effective prevention of troubles in the feet of horses."-Chicago Field.



A Plea for Fall Plowing.

There is hardly any work on the farm that gives more profitable returns than fall plowing. After the crops are harvested and the necessary preparations for winter have been completed, there remain generally a few weeks before the ground freezes up, during which teams stand idle, and the work that could be done, such as cutting wood, carting manure, etc., may without detriment be postponed until winter This is the proper time for plowing, even if the ground is wet and turns rough and their spirit. Either result will effect their lumpy. It seems almost mexplicable why the majority of farmers should utterly dis-A horse that goes through his work regard the benefits of fall plowing, even in cheerfully, and does his best without being view of the plainest demonstrations. Dururged, says plainly by his actions that ing the fall of 1879, when about one half of he is treated well, and that the relations be my garden had been plowed, the work had, tween him and his master are pleasant. for something which was then thought of more importance, to be interrupted, and was not resumed again. Next spring the entire ground was plowed and harrowed, ble on that account. This is generally the and sown as usual. In due time row after character of the Morgans. On the other row became visible, but, to my surprise, only on one side of the garden. The seabetween horses and their masters. This is son was an unusually dry one, and the tarapt to be the case when the latter are for diness of the seeds on the other part of the ground was attributed to this cause, but when afterward they did come up so The result of it is that the horse, from be- sparsely and spindling that they were not ing driven to act on the defensive, will go worth cultivating, it recurred to my mlnd further and take up the offensive, and in that this was the part which had not time become decidedly vicious, and vice is been plowed in the fall. The ground was a transmittent quality which no breeding at once plowed again and planted. Seeds animal should bave. If, on the other hand, and plants, favored by seasonable showa horse is so managed that his work is an ers, made a better growth than the previagreeable exercise, the habit of work be- ous ones, but none grew as vigorously and which has become so noted on account of satisfactorily as those on the fall-plowed her extraordinary milk producing qualities, portion. Three hours work would have writes to the Farmers' Home Journal the amine carefully brood mares which are of. finished the plowing in the fall, while \$50 following account of her record. fered them, and especially those from would not pay for the loss and annoyance of being deprived of vegetables, caused by and injuries are transmitted it is impossible the neglect of fall plowing. As another experience: a few years ago frost stopped ity for large observation, and among them | the plow in the middle of a field which was the following spring planted with po- of her large and unusual flow of milk, hold that even if the peculiarity is not tatoes. No measurement of the yields of determined to test her capacities, and handed down in its entirety, a tendency to the respective parts was made, but the about the 1st of July, after having given yield from the fall plowed ground was far better than the other, and the more luxurtime of year. It is none too soon to begin ant and dark green appearance of the gave at that time 36 lbs of milk per day. to condition mares which are intended for vines and leaves was so contrasted during breeding next year, if they are not in first- | the entire season, that the difference could | lbs of butter per day for four consecutive be perceived from a considerable distance.

work, or perhaps disabled by accidents, certain the special beneficial agent in each many of which occur every winter. We case. If performed properly-plowed in would advise our patrons to examine such narrow lands, with deep, open, dead fur ounce, and continued the test without in animals as are offered them carefully with rows between the lands, running with the a view to discovering defects which may slope of the ground-fall plowing affords sufficient drainage to dry the land so much quicker that spring plowing can be commenced earlier than would otherwise he Lack of moisture is not necessarily a possible. By exposing a larger surface to cause of brittleness of the hoof, since the the action of frosts, the soil becomes melhorse has a strong hoof. A continued lowed to a greater depth than unplowed drought is especially dangerous when it land, and thereby facilitates work in acts on a foot accustomed to abundance of spring. A team can plow at least onewater. Under the action of water the third more of fall plowed land. horn cells absorb, increase in size and and with much less exertion. This push each other apart. By this action, too, is a most important point to be some of the gelatinous matter that builds taken into account, when we conup the horn is dissolved out, and when sider how much care teams require the hoof is again allowed to dry it has lost in springtime, how easily their breasts materially in its power of cohesion. The not yet hardened to the constant pressure 2 lbs 8 oz. more frequently the process of soaking and friction of the collars, become galled, and drying is repeated the more hurtful it and how much work has to be done in a fresh piece of bluegrass. During this proves to the hoof, which becomes increas- short time. The advantage of having the last test she gave from 24 lbs to 26 lbs of

small degree the work for men and teams, and at the same time accomplish more, drenching rains, and withered by drying will in itself much more than compensate for the time and work given during fall. But more than this is gained by fall plowing, it actually enriches the land. The disintegration and dissolution of the inert plant food contained in the soil, loosened and mellowed by a deeply penetrating frosts. go on more rapidly and completely, and the fertilizing matters contained in snow and rain and in the air are more readily absorbed by a deep, friable soil than by hard, unplowed land. The mechanical conditions of the ground are also materially improved by fall plowing, the alternate freezings and thawings reduce and comminute its mass into its smallest particles, and prepare a most favorable seed bed, better than any implement could effect in spring .- Dr. F. M. Hexamer, in N. Y. Tribune.

The French Farmer.

A very common type of farmer in France is the man who has received what we should call the education of a gentlemanat a first-rate public school, and has afterward learned farming scientifically at the Agricultural College of Grignon. Such a man is precious in the wine-growing districts, where new experiments have constantly to be tried to combat the phylloxera not only the moisture and steam soak and to improve the quality of the vine-soil A wealthy vine grower will pay a fine salary to a farmer capable of adding to the renown of his vintage, and it stands to reason that the farmer almost always ends by setting up for himself, when he marries a wife who brings him a dot. Another wet clay. Again, the emanations of this pretty type of the French farmer is the one who has been obliged to sell off lands health, so that they prove hurtful in two of his own through pecuniary distress but who continues to occupy his old dwelling, and farms the land that was once his for its new owner. This man is not likely to be very ambitious; failure has made him wise, and he is inclined to think that his lot as a farmer is, on the whole, preferable to his former condition as a starveling peasant proprietor. For one thing he has given up all idea of amassing money for his children. A large family springs up around him, but he has made up his mind that they shall shift for themselves, and what money he can make he spends on himself. Just for luck's sake, he keeps £20 or so invested in some municipal loan having tirages a primes, which gives him a chance of winning gros lot of 100,000 francs; and possibly one bright morning he ends by winning this gros lot, or an equivalent prize in a lottery. which enables him to laugh for the remainder of his days, at the more parsimonious race of farmers, who piuch and screw all their lives long.

Generally speaking, the French farmer is not a jolly soul. Whether he be a man of education or not, he settles down into a grub sort of life, faring frugally on soup and the thinnest of ordinary red wine or cider. The stock of his soup is bacon, and he eats butcher's meat only twice a week, that is on Sunday and market day. When he attends market he makes a succulent dejeuner and drinks a good deal of beer afterward at the cafe. This is hi only cheerful time; at ordinary seasons he is morose, troubled about the weather, the conscription which is going to take his son into the army, and about politics, of which he understands just enough to be in constant dread of revolutions. He is a conservative that is to say that he upholds the government of the day, whatever it is, for fear of anarchy; but no government is popular with him, for every administration finds it necessary to lay on new taxes. Taking him all round, how ever, the French farmer ought to be more contented than his English brother, for he has a much less inclement climate to contend with. A bad harvest is not a common thing in France, and a succession of bad harvests never occur. It is lucky for the French farmer that this is so, for there are few French landlords who would be in a position to remit any part of a year's rent after a bad harvest. The rule in France is that a farmer's rent must be paid as punctually as a lodger's rent. If it be not paid, ejection is resorted to at once, and nobody thinks of looking upon the tenant as an ill-used man .- London Truth.

A Famous Jersey Cow.

Gen. W. Hardin, of Frankfort, Ky. owner of the Jersey cow Leonice 2d,

Leonice 2d, 8.342 A. J. C. C. R., was dropped the property of John Ridgely, of Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1878. May 22, 1860, a few days before she was two years old, she dropped her first calf. By reason her calf to another cow, I began weighing her daily product of milk and butter. She all of which was churned, yielding 21.2

The advantages of fall plowing are so Fearing that there might be some inaccuracy in the scales, I procured others that had been tested and found accurate, and that would weigh to the fraction of an terruption four days longer. The yield of butter was between 2 lbs 8 oz. and 2 lbs 11 1-2 oz per day. The butter was worked thoroughly and made hard and firm, and

> weighed before it was salted. I then bred her, and did not until in August begin another test; then the yield of butter for four consecutive days was on no day less than 2 lbs 8 oz. Having to again send her off to be bred interrupted this test; but since, quite a number of times during the fall, accurate tests have shown but little variation. Tested seven days in November, her daily yield of firm, yellow butter was 2 lbs 6 oz, 2 lbs 2 oz, 2 lbs 5 oz, 2 lbs 8 oz, 2 lbs 5 oz, 2 lbs 6 oz,

At that time she had the advantage of a ingly brittle and liable to split up. If ground ready r. week or more earlier for milk per day. Now that the weather has sell hay than to use it upon the farm and then further, this tendency to brittleness has the plow in spring, of alleviating in no become so cold and unfavorable, and the

grass is all gone, and she is going on five months in calf, I have not tested her since. During the summer and early fall; while the grass was good, she had no extra food except a little bran mixed in a full bucket of water given to her twice daily. She is now fed twice a day, about one quart of shorts mixed in about one gallon of bran and scalded with hot water, which is given to her warm and diluted enough of oats night and morning, and all the hay and fodder she can eat, constitute her daily

I have never pushed or overfed her, for fear it would injure her, or retard her future development. She would be called thin in flesh, but is hearty and always seems hungry. She is a solid medium gray and reddish fawn in color, with black points, has a small head, tapering neck, delicate limbs, is deep in the flank and has a large, well formed udder extending high up behind and reaching well out in front. She is said, by Jersey men who have seen her, to possess in an extraordinarily high indicate a fancy milker. She is sprightly, quick and nervous in her movements, remarkably docile and gentle with those she is accustomed to see, but shy of strangers.

Feeding Calves. Milk is a perfect food for calves, next to which in value is skim milk, though of course the removal of the butter reduces the value as a feeding material. Calves have often been fatted for the butcher upon skim-milk, though the milk was not sour and contained all its original sugar. When milk becomes sour the sugar is converted into lactic acid, and is no longer fit for food. It is true the casein of the milk still remains and contains all the elements of bone, sinew and muscle. In extracting the butter and in converting the sugar into lactic acid the fat and heat producing elements are extracted, yet it is known that the muscle producing elements are not unfrequently changed to heat and fat pro ducing elements.

When skim-milk alone is fed to calves a much larger quantity will be required to supply their wants than if new milk were fed instead. If calves have access to grass, so that they can pick a little, the skimmilk and grass together make a good feed. In Winter, when no grass can be secured, and in Spring before it starts, it is advisa ble to preserve the health of the calf by feeding something in addition to skimmilk. Hay tea is made by placing a quantity of hay in a small tub, then pouring boiling water upon it, allowing the mixture to stand until cold enough for the calf to drink. Mix this tea with skim-milk, and it will not only be found a nutritious drink, but a desirable change in

If it is desirable to add any other kind of food, a tablespoonful of scalded linseed meal at a feeding is recommended. The oil contained in this meal being laxative in its nature, would counteract the constipating tendency of skim-milk. Although other articles are mentioned for mixing with milk, yet there is no question but calves may be raised by skim-milk alone. Mixed food, skim milk or whole milk always forming one of the ingredients, has a salutary effect upon the animal, while with a proper mixture like hay tea or linseed to supplement the milk, two calves may be raised on the same amount of milk that would be required by one calf without

supplementary food. However, there is but little inducement r the farmer to feed anything but skim milk to the calves, when one animal at six weeks of age, that has had all the new milk it could drink, is worth as much money as another a year old fed on skimmilk. The skim-milk seems of too much value to be thrown away. Grade calves will be raised on skim milk in butter making sections, and will add something to the profits of the dairy. Thorough bred Shorthorns and Herefords are not generally reared on skim-milk alone. As such stock, at one and two years old, is expected to bring fancy prices, they are allowed to have all the new milk they can drink until they arrive at twelve months of age, with the addition of plenty of other good feed. Such animals are generally "hot house plants," and with the ordinary care and feed which falls to the lot of common calves, would fail to show such won derful development as belongs to well bred and well fed animals. But the average farmer must adopt such means as are best adapted to his peculiar circumstances, and if all farmers should become breeders of thoroughbred stock they could then be purchased at the same price which now buys a grade. - American Cultivator.

Agricultural Items.

AT a trial of mowers on a fine farm i France, every machine but one broke down because of the heavy growth of timothy produced by high farming, guano being largely

A PARMER's life should not be wrapped up wholly in fields and animals, in sprouting seeds and growing crops, but he should se cultivate his mind that he will be able, at least, to count one in the multitude that makes up the nation.

THE President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society reports that in raising sugar beets on the College Farm the income and expense were decidedly against the crop; the cost of the crop was \$96 per acre, the yield was 12 tons of beets, worth \$5 per ton, with the value of the beet tops for feed, placed at about \$5 per acre. The beets were sent to the sugar factory, and contained 15 per cent of sugar. The report adds that with hay at \$18 to walne of the roots for feed is greater than their worth as sugar producers.

says: "The best paying crop the farmer can raise is hay; this, as a general rule. A good grass farm admits of much and good stock hence a large amount of manure and good crops of grain, corn and potatoes. It is an oft repeated maxim, that the farmer had bet ter buy than sell hay, meaning that selling hay from the farm impoverishes it. So it does, and in selling grain and potatoes, twice as rapidly. As a general rule it is better to

THE Agricultural Gazette (England), estimates the number of cows and heifers in Great Britain and the Channel Islands at 2,-250,000, the number being divided among 20 different breeds. Of these the Gazette says "It is the great merit of the Shorthorn that it holds the foremost rank in both beef and dairy classes. The exceptional aptitude of the cows of this breed to lay on flesh whenever, whether by accident or by age, they have become no longer adapted for the dairy, for her to drink. This, with one bundle is a very great addition in the eyes of the dairy farmer to their merit as mere milk producers." In consequence of this, Shorthorn cattle, which early in the century only occupied a few narrow districts of England, have now spread over the whole country whereve moderately good pastures abound

The Agricultural Gazette prints the follow ing "creed," which embodies the belief of the "Old Stager" under whose signature it appears. "I believe in Dr. Voelcker, the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and the nitrogen theory; in growing more corn and less beef, and farming in the good old style of my fathers before me. I believe in my landlord, the Tory Government, our parson and the Queen; and in the transportation degree the escutcheon and milk marks that of Gladstone, Howard, Bright, Liberals generally, and free traders in particular. I believe Americans are swindlers, and Austra lians no better than they ought to be; that agricultural newspapers are a nuisance, and that unless the Tories get into power next session the country will be ruined."



numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now preare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by ost people. Price, \$1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs,

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your child, a good e ample; to a father de

to the sick, Simmon Liver Regulator.

"For Derangement of the Liver, fo: Dyspepals Diarrhœa, Piles, etc., Dr. Simmons Liver Regulator certainly has no superior. It acts like a charm, without deblitating the system. I have tried it thoughly, and speak what I know.

REV. S GARDNER, Atapulgus, Ga."
"Having tested per, onally and in my practice." "Having tested per onally and in my pract our Simmons Liver Regulator. I have found ust the medicine needed as a family remedy, persons living in warm climate, and especially by hose inhabiting the more malarial districts of Florda, J. F. McKINSTRY, M. D., Gainesville, Fla."

To keep warm on a cold day woman double the cape and men double the born.

Mesers. A. Fisher & Co. of Ligoni-r. Ind , say: St. John's medicines are valuable and very popular here, especially has his cough and Con-umption Syrup data. especially has his congliand Con-umption Syrup done a great deal of good.

A. Pancake, Eaq, Representative from Noble County, was confined to his bed with consumption. with consumption. His physicians and friends believed that he could never recover, and must soon die,
Through the instrumentality of this 'yrup he has

ty of this 'yrup he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health. A son of Martin Lee, Eeq, of that vicinity, was afflicted with Lung Fever, which left him with a dangerous cough that baffled the skill of their physicians. He took this Syrup, and was soon restored to his accustomed health.

Mesers. B. L. Goodwin & Son. druggists, of Warsaw, write: We have been selling St. John's medicines for several years. They give good satisfaction in every case. The following is from the junior member of 'he firm: I think Dr. St. John's Cough and Consumption syrup the best medicine of the kind in the market. I wa taken with a very Cough and Consumption Syrup the best medicine of the kind in the market. I wa taken with a very fifth dose the soreuses are commend it to use the cured me. I can freely recommend it to use E. M. GOODWIN.



BOOKS! BOOKS!!

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JANUARY 10,188

For the Michigan Farmer. "APPLES THAT ARE

EAT." BY R. J. BLAC The article under this ti peared in the FARMER SON both interesting and profita a wide circulation. With

vancement of fruit culture, quent refined taste amon and the public, this class of to has como into urgent de certainly differ, and to suit tastes t iere must be variety vari. y there must also be us 1.1 excellence in quality (it be lacking) neither go any other desirable char make amends. That the list of the FAR good one for the north will

doubt, but south of Columb apolis many of the varieties bring only disappointment For this section of country of the list may be made: to be rejected. 2d. The v succeed here and are worth and 3d., the choice ones To these might be added a clude a few varieties of unus which though tried over extent of country are not ge and not included above: 1 ed varieties: American Sum Dyer, Newtown Spitzenberg Melon, Hubbardston Non stein, Northern Spy, Pomme Spitzenberg, Wagener and of these would be retained : were not supplied with som so that their rejection is only others, like Newtown Spitze tirely unworthy. Division contain Division 3, the latte nated by an asterisk befor Early Harvest, Carolina Red mer Rose, *Primate, *Early Royal (worthy of two st Hawley, Jeffries, Jersey Royal, *Belmont and Red (Davision 4th. includes F ard's Graft, *Fall Wine, **

*Rambo, **Čelestia, *Ev

*Sparks, *Broadwell Sweet,

Fanny is from Eastern

high colored, good size and

mer. Richard's Graft is fro York, beautiful red and pale a good bearer; September. was introduced by the Ohio tion many years ago, and su an old eastern variety under but it has never been identiother sort. It is very fine of soils: but on their land w Mote's Sweet is one of the m delicious sweet apples kn medium in size, clear wh very smooth and fair; ripe in Tree very stocky, with du bark, the shoots resembling Bartlett pear in color; a Celestia has been rightly na Warder, for it has scarce among apples. Good judges Fall Pippin, which has so standard of excellence, but f of years past has been ren worthless by "twig blight." tia more than filling its place, this old time favorite need ca regret. The tree of Celesti healthy grower, and an early ant bearer, and the size of the situations, is scarcely below Pippin. It is ripe and in fine dition in October, and keeps slightest trouble until after C the North it will without dou other excellent qualities, tha all winter. Both this and I were originated by Dr. L. Southwestern Ohio.

Evening Party is of Pennsyl a beautiful, tender and very -and mid-winter apple. grower and bearer. Sparks from Mississippi, a superior f until February 1st. A good l er, with many rather slender great bearer of very fair, oblo good size. Stuart's Golden is all the long keepers, indispens list of fine varieties, coming it the 1st of February and cont the middle of May. Size med frequently with a blush, very fair, with a very small core. it is a question with many surpassed by any apple of any is certainly not equalled by a season. In market it is less a many others, but those who are sure to ask for it again, an more than the regular price a fine, healthy, spreading g clear, brownish, very tough most profuse bearer; originate Ohio. For a sweet apple, k April, nothing equals Broady great bearer; fruit of good smooth; tender, sweet and fin BREMEN. Fairfield Co., Ohio. SUMMER INDOOR

On one of the coldest days we visited the greenhouses of corner of Fort and Twenty-T Here, though the thermomete zero outside, the air was of si and in the abundance of folia ers one speedily became obli winter without. Owing to the sunless weather of the past m has greatly retarded blooming. the excessive demand for flo the holidays, as well as for th weddings at which the floral have been choice and lavish, (dred Camellias being used a the display of bloom was no usual.

The brilliant Poinsettas, mas bers upon the stands, seeme flames, so vivid their colorin flowers, though curious in the are small and insignificant, w

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Korticultural.

For the Michigan Farmer.
"APPLES THAT ARE GOOD TO

BY R. J. BLACK.

The article under this title, which appeared in the FARMER some time ago, is both interesting and profitable, and has had a wide circulation. With the great advancement of fruit culture, and the consequent refined taste among pomologists and the public, this class of fruits referred to has come into urgent demand. Tastes certain! differ, and to suit these different tastes there must be variety, but with this variaty there must also be more than the us 1.1 excellence in quality; and for lack make amends.

apolis many of the varieties included would bring only disappointment to the planter. For this section of country three divisions of the list may be made: 1st. Varieties to be rejected. 2d. The varieties which succeed here and are worthy of attention; and 3d., the choice ones of division 2d. To these might be added a fourth, to include a few varieties of unusual excellence. which though tried over a considerable extent of country are not generally known, and not included above: 1st. The rejected varieties: American Summer Pearmain. Dyer, Newtown Spitzenberg, Fall Pippin. Melon Hubbardston Nonsuch, Graven stein, Northern Spy, Pomme Grise, Esopus Spitzenberg, Wagener and Swaar. Some of these would be retained if their places were not supplied with something better, so that their rejection is only comparative; others, like Newtown Spitzenberg, are entirely unworthy. Division 2 will also contain Division 3, the latter being designated by an asterisk before the names. Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, *Summer Rose, *Primate, *Early Joe, **Garden Royal (worthy of two stars), Mexico, Hawley, Jeffries, Jersey Sweet, Sweet Royal, *Belmont and Red Canada.

Davision 4th, includes Fanny, *Richard's Graft. *Fall Wine. **Mote's Sweet. *Rambo, **Čelestia, *Evening Party, *Sparks, *Broadwell Sweet, and *Stuart's

Fanny is from Eastern Pennsylvania; high colored, good size and fine; midsummer. Richard's Graft is from S. E. New York, beautiful red and pale yellow, and a good bearer; September. Fall Wine was introduced by the Ohio Fruit Convention many years ago, and supposed to be an old eastern variety under a new name. but it has never been identified with any other sort. It is very fine on good, fresh soils: but on their land will be knotty. Mote's Sweet is one of the most tender and delicious sweet apples known. Above medium in size, clear whitish yellow, very smooth and fair; ripe in September. Tree very stocky, with dull, yellowish bark, the shoots resembling those of a Bartlett pear in color; a good bearer. Celestia has been rightly named by Dr. Warder, for it has scarcely an equal among apples. Good judges place it above Fall Pippin, which has so long been the standard of excellence, but for a number of years past has been rendered almost worthless by "twig blight." With Celestia more than filling its place, the failure of this old time favorite need cause but slight regret. The tree of Celestia is a good healthy grower, and an early and abund ant bearer, and the size of the fruit, in good situations, is scarcely below that of Fall Pippin. It is ripe and in fine eating condition in October, and keeps without the slightest trouble until after Christmas In the North it will without doubt add to its other excellent qualities, that of keeping all winter. Both this and Mote's Sweet were originated by Dr. L. S. Mote, in Southwestern Ohio.

Evening Party is of Pennsylvania origin, beautiful, tender and very pleasant early -and mid-winter apple. Tree a good grower and bearer. Sparks is probably from Mississippi, a superior fruit, keeping until February 1st. A good healthy grower, with many rather slender shoots, and a great bearer of very fair, oblong apples of good size. Stuart's Golden is the best of all the long keepers, indispensable to every list of fine varieties, coming into use about the 1st of February and continuing until the middle of May. Size medium; yellow, frequently with a blush, very smooth and fair, with a very small core. As to quality it is a question with many whether it is surpassed by any apple of any season. It is certainly not equalled by any of its own season. In market it is less attractive than many others, but those who buy it once are sure to ask for it again, and readily pay more than the regular price for it. Tree a fine, healthy, spreading grower, with clear, brownish, very tough shoots, and a most profuse bearer; originated in Central Ohio. For a sweet apple, keeping until April, nothing equals Broadwell. It is a great bearer; fruit of good size, very smooth; tender, sweet and fine. . BREMEN, Fairfield Co., Ohio,

SUMMER INDOORS.

On one of the coldest days of the season we visited the green houses of S. Taplin, corner of Fort and Twenty-Third streets. Here, though the thermometer was below zero outside, the air was of summer heat, and in the abundance of foliage and flowers one speedily became oblivious of the winter without. Owing to the dull and sunless weather of the past month, which has greatly retarded blooming, and also to the excessive demand for flowers during the holidays, as well as for the numerous weddings at which the floral decorations have been choice and lavish, (over a hundred Camellias being used at one alone) the display of bloom was not as large as

The brilliant Poinsettas, massed in numbers upon the stands, seemed like very flames, so vivid their coloring; the real flowers, though curious in their structure, are small and insignificant, while there is

afforded by the numerous and conspicuous | Caucasus Mountains. Its habit is dwarf bracts. Several specimens of the bright scarlet, curious inflorescence of Anthurium Scherzeranum were noticed: the Azalias. having done service all the early winter were just going out of bloom; while Roman Hyacinths were furnishing an abundance of purest white. Mr. Taplin speaks in terms of high praise of this flower, on account of its generous habit of flowering and the persistence of its blossoms. It can also be forced into bloom for Christmas, while it is difficult to get other varieties sufficiently forward to depend upon at that season. The Narcissus generously dispensed its fragrance by the side of the Tuberous Begonias, which seem likely to usurp the place formerly accorded to the old variety, on account of the more showy character of the flowers. Camellias were coming forward abundantly, and several already un-(1 it be lacking) neither good bearing or folded were models of purity of color and may be pegged down, trained fan shaped any other desirable characteristic will perfection of shape. The "big Heliotrope" was covered with buds, and the famous That the list of the FARMER is a very Noisette rose—the Marechal Niel—which like full sun and a rich soil. They will be good one for the north will not admit of a has been previously described in these doubt, but south of Columbus and Indian- columns, is being reserved for Easter blooming.

One of the most noticeable plants in bloom was Eucharis Amazonica, whose large, showy, single flower is of the purest white, the cup alone being slightly tinged with the palest green. The Eucharis is a very free bloomer, one good sized specimen having blossomed twice within the past three months, sending up the first time nine and the second seven flower stems, each affording three or four flowers. No description can do justice to this beautiful flower; it must be seen to be appreciated. A number of Orchids are to be seen

here, only three or four of which were in blossom at the time of our visit. The East Indian Cypripedium, or Ladies' Slipper, the inflorescence of which much resembles that of the wild variety of our meadows, though larger, richer, but less showy in coloring, and more abundant in bloom, was in full vigor. Here, too, was seven to ten feet in length. Nothing could Zygopetalum insignis, a very interesting member of the Orchidacea, from the long, cucumber-shaped pseudo-bulbs of which rise long flower stalks, supporting several of the curiously shaped flowers for which this order is remarkable. The lip is pure white, thickly mottled with violet-purple, the sepals and remaining petals are a pale green, thickly spotted with rich, velvety. red-brown. The column is covered with perpendicular, hair-like stripes, and much resembles an open, upturned mouth, of a second variety of palm, the equally There was also in bloom the Orchid known as the "Dove Plant," and "Holy Spirit ra, which has erect, uncut leaves, twenty-Plant," (Peristeria elata), a Central Ameri- five feet long, and six wide, all arranged can species, taking its common name from the resemblance of the form of the column to a delicate little bird with outstretched wings. The floral envelope of this flower, palms were scattered over the ground; in place of assuming the grotesque form those of the Ubussu adhere together by characteristic of the Orchid family, is re- twos and threes, and have a rough brown markably regular, forming an almost shell; the fruit of the Mauritia, on the conspherical case of alabaster whiteness and trary, is of a bright red hue, and the skin semi-transparency, enclosing the column. is impressed with deep crossing lines, which It requires little or no aid of the imagina- give it a resemblance to a quilted crickettion to trace the shape of the dove, as artists | ball. usually represent it when emblematical of Divinity; and it is no marvel that the plant should appear, to the superstitious Spanish Americans, to have a supernatural signicance, and to be worthy of veneration. The pseudo-bulb is very large; the leaves,

FLORICULTURAL

A correspondent of the London Farmer writes in terms of highest praise of the Everlasting Pea, Lathyrus latifolius, calling it an extremely beautiful plant, and remarking that its old British name was 'Great wild tare," or "Cichling." Everlasting Peas derive their name, not as many flowers do, from the fact that the plossoms are permanent, or "everlasting," but from the fact that the plants are perrennial, and when once established will continue to flourish indefinitely, being in nel of the Jaburu, the author found himfact deciduous climbers. Once a plant of self passing along a narrow and nearly will live and grow for a remarkable length | yards in width, and hemmed in by two of time. As an instance of this, an Ever- walls of forest, which rose quite perpenlasting Pea was planted at the base of a dicularly from the water's edge. Of this horse chestnut tree, the bole of which it he writes: "The forest wall consists, bewas designed to clothe. This was done sides palms, of a great number of ordimany years ago. The tree is now twenty nary forest trees. From the highest feet in height, and being upon a lawn, the branches of these down to the water, branches are about the same distance sweep ribbons of climbing plants of the through, sweeping to the ground about. most diverse and ornamental foliage possi-The tree has, besides, by the action of its ble. Creeping convolvuli have made use roots formed quite an elevation or mound of the slender lianas and pendant air roots immediately around its bole. Yet, as if as ladders to climb by. Now and then apindifferent of extreme aridity, of what pears a Mimosa, or other tree having simimust be the vice-like pressure of the roots, and the deep, dense shade of summer, this of Inga border the water, from whose same plant pushes forth, grows, and sends | branches hung long bean-pods of different forth its spikes of bloom regularly as the shape and size, according to the species, season comes round. The blossoms are some of them a yard in length. Flowers of a beautiful pink, and are excellent for are very few, I saw now and then a gordecorative purposes. L. grandiflorus is geous crimson blossom on long spikes, orperhaps more showy; its blooms being namenting the sombre foliage toward the larger, though less numerous and more summits of the forest. There are also a generally distributed among more abundant foliage. The Farmer suggests that The blossoms of the Ingas, though not the common white lily, Lilium candidum, be planted with this variety of the pea, and thus while the lilies would bloom early the Lathyrus would succeed and the lily stalks form a support for the vines. Seeds may be started early, and by hardening them off, be planted out the last of May,

thus giving flowers the first year. Those familiar with seedsmens' and florists' catalogues will perhaps have noticed a dainty, unassuming plant named Asperula azurea setosa, and described in the list of hardy annuals. It is called "Woodroof" in England, and though nothing certain is known as to the origin of the name, fancy suggests that its habit of growing freely beneath the branches of trees may have given rise to the thought that it needs wood for a roof, and hence the name Woodroof. Some poet has said of à native variety:

"The Woodroof lifts its fragrant crown, Of star-like blossoms, pure as snow, With fringe of radiate leaves below."

The Asperula-A. azurea setosa-is blue, The vine, which should be a year old cut- basket.

no more intense and velvety red than is or lavender flowered, and is a native of the and spreading; it grows less than a foot in height, flowers freely, and adds to its other charms that of being sweet-scented. Vick says that for making up in small bouquets the Asperula is all that can be desired.

The Lantanas make very desirable window plants, and those who are tired of trying to keep the Verbena in good condition through the winter should give the Lantana a trial. Both belong to the same family, and both are natives of Brazil. The Lantana is not as subject to the mildew or to the attacks of insects as is the Verbena, while the flowers are quite as de sirable, being very bright and varied, the fine shades of yellow and orange making up for the lack of blue and purple bloom. The plants are always neat; though the natural habit of growth is straggling, they can be kept in any desired form. They against a wall, or made into a bare-stem med, round-topped tree of bloom. They gloriously beautiful until September, when it is necessary to shorten them in and repot for winter service, or they will keep in a cellar in which the temperature is no lower than 40 degrees. Cuttings are easily rooted in August and September, and will begin to flower in the spring.

TROPICAL VEGETATION.

From "The Naturalist in the River Amazons," a narrative of travels and ex-plorations in the tropical regions of South America, by H. W. Bates, we take these descriptions of the trees and plants to be found in a Brazilian forest:

Vegetation near the River Tocantins consisted almost entirely of a species of palm, tne gigantic fan-leaved Mauritia flexuosa, which had huge cylindrical smooth stems, three feet in diameter, and about a hundred feet high. The tops were formed of enormous clusters of fan-shaped leaves, the stalks alone of which measured be more imposing than this grove of palms. There was no underwood to obstruct the view of the long perspective of towering columns. The crowns, which were densely packed together at an immense height overhead, shut out the rays of the sun; and the gloomy solitude beneath, through which the sound of our voices seemed to reverberate, could be compared to nothing else so well as a solemn temple. There were a small number remarkable Ubussu, or Manicaria saccife-

five feet long, and six wide, all arranged around the top of a four feet high stem, so as to form a figure not unlike that of a count of the top of a four feet high stem, so as to form a figure not unlike that of a count of the top of a four feet high stem, so as to form a figure not unlike that of a count of the top of the two plams were scattered over the ground; those of the Ubussu adhere together by two sand threes, and have a rough brown shell; the fruit of the Mauritia, on the count is impressed with deep crossing lines, which is impressed with deep crossing lines, which give it a resemblance to a quitted cricket ball.

The Pashiuba palm, which grows in abundance near Caripi, is not one of the tallest varieties, for when well grown it allows that they have not it the tallest varieties, for when well grown it allows that they have not in other species, so that they have not in the stallery appearance peculiar to most palms, but they still possess their own, so may be almost put they still possess their own polarity feet, the leaves are somewhat less dropout of the transport of large quantities without fear of lujury.

Care of Bees in Winter.

A correspondent of the American Cultivative with as any influence upon her drone place to show me their roots, which grow a brown the ground around the species, so that they have not in one place to show me their roots, which grow a brow the ground, radiating from the trunk many feet above the ground, and alting from the trunk many feet above the ground, and alting from the trunk many feet above the ground, and alting from the trunk many feet above the surface; so that the tree looks as if supported on stills, and a parson can in cld trees, stand upwhich are strongly ribbed, are about two other species, so that they have not the feet in length, while the flower stem is at feathery appearance peculiar to most least five feet long, bearing at its summit palms, but they still possess their own pea cluster of the flowers, which have a very | culiar beauty. My guide put me ashore in peculiar and penetrating fragrance, which one place to show me their roots, which and a person can in old trees, stand upright among the roots with the perpendi cular stem wholly above his head. It adds these roots are studded with stout thorns, while the trunk of the tree is quite smooth. The purpose of these curious roots seems to be to recompense the tree by root growth above the soil, for its inability to extend them under ground. The great amount of

these growths. Shortly after entering the narrow chan-

larly fine pinnate foliage, and thick masses few yellow and violet Trumpet flowers. conspicuous, are delicately beautiful. The forest all along the river offered so dense a front that one never obtains a glimpse into

Grape Culture.

the interior of the wilderness.

A paper on "Grape Culture," prepared by R. C. Tate, was read at the last meeting of the Berrien County Horticultural Society. Mr. Tate is President of the Society and much interested in the growing of grapes, having a number of new varieties, which he is testing with a view of as. certaining their merits. Mr. Tate advises thorough plowing of the ground the year before planting, dividing in lands ten-feet wide. Harrow thoroughly in the spring, and stake in the centre of the ridges. In planting dig holes on south side of stakes in such form that the side towards the stake shall be shaped like a section of a cone with slant of 45 degrees.

ting, should be pruned in the cellar or cool place, with least possible exposure, and at once thrown into a tub of water. But one cane 6 or 8 inches should be left on the vine, and all broken roots removed. In planting, place the top of the vine close to the stake, three inches above the surface of the ground, spread the roots carefully and pack over them an inch of earth, then throw in a shovel-full of well rotted compost or a hand full of bone meal, and fill the hole nearly full of dirt, packing. Let but one cane grow the first year, rubbing off all others. Keep this one well tied up to encourage flow of sap. Late in October cut the cane back to ten inches and plow again, throwing the dirt up to the vines and covering with coarse manure for two or three feet around them. Early in May of the second year spread the manure over the land and repeat the processes of the year before, plowing less deeply. Let two canes from uppermost eyes of the old cane grow, and tie up as before. rubbing off all branches, and in the fall cutting the canes to five or six feet. The trellis is not to be built till the third year. Two wires are required, each alternate cane being trained on the upper wire, the others upon the lower. Mr. Tate disapproves of summer pruning, unless for

eating sorts really covers a fallacy. The cooking apple, and when a thing is good without the cook, why, do without the cook. But when one wishes for cooked apples there is no need to take sour ones and then bathe them in sugar, if we can find a fruit in which the good qualities are so gently mixed, so to say, that sugar or other artificial mixture need not be added to make a delicious dish. The true cooking apple is one that will do this; the best being the one that will grow its own sugar and its own delicate flavor.

cord and Catawba are injured by it.

W. B. WEST, of San Joaquin county, California, has sold, this year, 300 tons of grapes, produced on 28 acres of land, which is over 10 tons to the acre. The two sorts comprised in the sale were the Mission and the Black Prince. It is understood that the average price brought was \$27 a ton

MARECHAL NIEL rosebuds sold for \$1 apiece in Detroit on Christmas Eve, and the supply, even at these prices, did not equal the demand. On New Year's Day the demand was so great and the supply so light that the price advanced to \$1 50.

peculiar and penetrating fragrance, which is very distinct from the odor of any other grow above the ground, radiating from acid—a gill of acid to a pailful of whitewash and carbolic induces the bees to fly out, even in Winter, acid—a gill of acid to a pailful of whitewash and when a few feet from the hive the

An enormous increase in the evaporated fruit business is taking place in Western New to the singularity of their appearance that York, the recent legal decision that there is no monopoly of the sulphur process of bleach ing having had a stimulating effect on the industry. A single New York firm last year evaporated 20,000 bushels, and bought fruit evaporated by others equivalent to 300,000 bushels. Of this a London house took 160 tons, and has doubled its order. The growers moisture in the atmosphere may also favor throughout New York State are preparing to person who keeps his bees in hives, along develope the foreign market for this product.

At the regular meeting of the Western New York Farmers' Club, a Kansas fruit grower this variety has got a hold upon the soil, it straight canal, from eighty to a hundred said that the winters there are mild, and fruit trees bud and blossom early, and are some times killed by spring frosts. He saved his trees from frost in this manner: The brush cut from the orchard was piled on the north and west sides of his orchard. Whenever the signs indicated a sudden lowering of the temperature, he drew out a load or two of damp straw, scattered it over the brush and mad piles throughout the orchard. At midnight he would set fire to this, and the smoke proved an efficient prevention to the deposit of

An experiment has recently been made to letermine how much infinence the natural varnish upon the skin of apples has upon their preservation. The waxy covering was removed from a number of specimens by gently rubbing them with a mixture of alcohol and ether, then washing them with a very diluted potash-lye, and finally with much wa ter. Apples thus treated lost five per cent more of their weight by evaporation in a giv en time than fruit left in its natural condition, and similarly stored. Therefore the unhurt skin of an apple is to be regarded as the best protection against decay. Mons. Sorauer, who conducted these experiments found that apples whose waxy coating wa unharmed did not decay for a long time after he had smeared them with mould, although left in a damp and warm place.

AFTER an interval of three months the Al legan County Pomological Society has resumed work, and at its annual meeting on Dec 21st, elected its officers for the coming year G. T. Lay being chosen President; E. C. Reid Secretary, and B. D. Pritchard, Treasurer. Members of the society compared notes as to the prices received for peaches during the past fruit season, most of them agreeing that they had received fair average rates for their produce. One grower stated that he had proved that good cling-stone varieties are valuable market peaches, and for that reason had planted both the Lemon and Orange clings, finding them hard to get from the nurseries. He had an Old Mixon cling tree which looked worthless from age, but a year ago he gathered from it fifteen baskets of nice fruit, for which he got 50 cents net per

Apiarian.

Fertilization in Confinement

A year or two ago the above topic was omewhat prominent in the publications somewhat prominent in the publications in the interest of bee-keeping. I presume that the silence of the present time arises that the silence of the present time arises from the fact that the writers have nothing favorable to report.

When the matter was first brought to the notice of the public, I was among the doubters; but within a year or two I became a convert to the doctrine that queen might be impregnated certainly, safely and economically, on a plan similar to that reported by Prof. Hasbrouck. I expected that I would be able during the present Summer to rear queens from some of my very fine Italian colonies, and to have them mated with selected drones from others, and that I would have a lot of bees a little ahead of any in the coun try. But, alas for human expectations my queens and drones would have their own way, or they would have no way at

I made a box 10x10x12 inches. In the

center of the tight-fitting cover I made a

hole three inches in diameter, and cov-

Hartford and Diana, believing that Conered it by a glass on the under side extending beyond the edge of the hole all around. When my young queens were THE London (Eng.) Garden says that three or four days old I caught and caged the division of apples into cooking and them, leaving them among the bees until the sixth day. Then, a little after noon best eating apple is generally the best I put the cage and queen into my fertilizing box and opened the cage so that the queen could come out at her leisure; then caughta drone and put him in. It was easy to get the queen and the drone to fly at the same time, and to fly in close proximity to each other; they would even jostle against each other. But for any practical purpose, one might just as well have been in Greenland and the other at Cape Horn. One sole purpose seemed to possess them, and that was to get out of there, Day after day I experimented with one drone at a time, and with half a dozen. but always with the same result. I lost several young queens in the course of my experiments, and did not get one fertilized on the improved plan. In one case I made a cage the size of a frame, only shorter, and closed up the spaces between the frames so that the bees could not get up into the cap or upper story. I opened the cage about noon so that the queen could go above, and put in a few fine drones, covering the upper story with a board having a window in it. In a little while the queen came out, and she and the drones flew nicely, but they utterly ignored the purpose for which they were put there. The conditions were the most Easy Calculator.

proper protection is not to be provided, the hives had better be set in the coldest

would I recommend the cold, northern exposure in preference to any other, but I desire to advocate, in the strongest manner, where bees are wintered on summer stands, that some protection or covering should be provided to prevent their being allured by the sunshine to make the fatal flights. Even some old boards set up in front of the entrance to the hives will, as a rule, keep the bees in when the general atmosphere is too cold for them to fly

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proper protection is not to be provided, the hives had better be set in the coldest possible exposure, while setting them on the south side of a building, or tight fence, or against a wind-break of trees and shrubbery, is a ruinous practice. The plan of setting hives in a bee-house, opened to the southeast, is objectionable, unless the bees are shaded from the alluring warmth of the sunshine in cold weather. The person who keeps his bees in hives, along on a simple bench, provided with an old carpet for hanging up in front of them, on the sunny side, with no protection against the cold blast, really makes better provision than he who simply secures a nice southeastern shed for them.

Many a careless and indifferent, or, perhaps, ignorant, keeper of bees, will remember having seen the snow in the vicinity of his hives spotted with dead bees, that were enticed abroad to almost over the sound have prevented the bees, had been placed on the north side of a house, barn or ferce, the absence of sunshine would lave prevented the bees from being disturbed. By no means would I recommend the cold, northern exposure in preference to any other, but I

D., 1880, NOCH and MARY KNOCH, his wife, JOSEPH KUHN, Attorney for Mortgagees,

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Lightning Express. *11:33 p. m. *8:30 a. m.

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The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and 6:40 P. M. and the 9:55 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will arrive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

DETROIT & BAY CITY R. R. Short Line to the Saginaw Valle

Time Table taking effect Oct. 4th, 1879. Trains leave Third Street Depot by Detroit ime as follows, and pass the Woodward Ave-ue depot 20 minutes later:

Leave.

B. C. and Saginaw Ex. 19:45 a m
B. C. and Saginaw Ex. 19:45 a m
B. C. and Saginaw Ex. 19:30 p m
Hackinaw Express. 11:30 p m
10:15 p m
10:30 a m
10:3

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-WAUHEE RAILWAY.

April 12th, 1880.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows:
Frains Leave—
Express, at 3:45 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Milwaukee and Chicago.
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
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Commencing Monday, December 6th, 1880, trains

Commencing Monday, December 6th, 1880, trains will leave as follows:

5:05 A. M.—Fort Wayne Accomodation, arriving at Jonesville 6.45, connecting with train fifty-two on Lake Shore road for stations east and train west arriving at Coldwater 10, 40; Bankers 7.10, connecting with D. H. & S. W. R. R. for Hillsdale 8.10 and points east; Reading 7.40; Fremont 9.12; Angola 9.30; Fleat sant Lake 9.40; Waterloo 9.05, connecting for stations east and west on Lake Shore Air Line; Auburn 9.17; Auburn Junction 9.20, connecting for points east and west on B. & O. R. R.; Fort Wayne 10.20, and making close connections for Muncic 1.45 p. m; Cincinnati 6.35 p. m; Indianapolis 6.10 p. m; Louisville 10.45 p. m; also with trains east and west on Wabash & P. F. W. & C. R. P. 7.00 A. M.—Way Freight, with passenger car attached, arriving at Jonesville 9.45 a. m; Read. 12.20 P. M.—Fast Express, arriving at Baldwins at 12.47; Hanover 12.65; Jonesville 1.18 connecting closely with Lake Shore trains for Hillsdale 2.33; Hudson 3.27; Quincy 2.12; Coldwater 2.23; Sturgis 3.12; Elkhart 4.15 and Chicago 7.40 p. m; Bankers 1.33, connection for Hillsdale 2.30 and all stations on D. H. & S. W. R. R; Reading 1.45; Montgomery 1.55; Fremont 2.15; Waterloo 3.12; Anbarn Junction 3.25; close connection with Eel River R. R., arriving at Logansport at 6.25 and Lisfayette 8.10 p.m; arrivé at Fort Wayne at 4.30 p. m, connecting for Mincie 9.00 p. m; Indianapolis 10.55 p. m; Cincinnati 6.00a m; Louisville, 7.30 a. m; and St Louis 8 10a m; also with trains east and west on P. F. W. & C. R. R. for New York. Washington and all points east.

5.40 P. M.—Accommodation strives at Baldwins 6.27; Hanover 6.43; Mosherville 7.08; Jonesville 7.35, connects for Coldwater 11.45 p. m and stations end 10.07; close connections with Lake Shore train for the west, arriving at Chicago 6.00 a. m; arrives at Fort Wayne 2.30 a. m, connecting with rains early morning trains east, west and south.

Trains arrives every day; all others daily except Sundays.

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On and after Sunday, July 4th, 1880, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows: Going West Going East

| P. M. A. M. P. M A. M. 8:45 4:80 8:56 '2:42 Sheridan.... "A train also leaves Detroit at 7:33 a. m., arriving at Ionia at 12 o'cleck noon; returning leaves Ionia at 1:15 p m., arriving at Detroit at 9:30 p. m.

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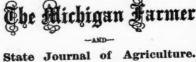
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DETROIT, TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1881.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat the past week have amounted to 103,183 bu, and the shipments to 117,489. The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada of this grain in the United States and Canon January 1st was 28,513,490 bu, about ada on January 1st was 3,754,000 bu. one million bu less than reported for the against 3,074,000 bu. at the same date in week previous, and one million one hundred thousand bu less than at the same date last year. The Agricultural Department has pub-

crops in the United States for 1880. In it the yield of wheat is put at 48 1,849,700 bu, while for 1879 it is put at 448,756,118 bu. We feel positive that later returns will show the yield of 1880 to be overestimated. Michigan, California and Oregon. The Department also estimates the annual consumption for food and seed at 275,000,000 bu, and available for export on the basis of its estimate of crop, 205,000,000 bu. The estimated consumption is probably too low, as the high price of other grains, notably corn, is sure to result in a larger consumption of wheat by the great mass of the people. The fact that the laboring population is more generally employed this season than for a number of years past, will show in the greater consumption of breadstuffs, and this increased consumption will be sufficient to make considerable difference in the amount of wheat that will be exported. Any estimate of home consumption that does not take this fact into account, as well as the heavy increase of population within the year, will prove very misleading.

In this city the market opened on Tuesday of last week with prices a shade higher than the day previous, No. 1 white concludes as follows: making a record of \$1 00#, and No. 2 at until Friday, when No. 1 went up to \$101, and No. 2 to 96%c. On Saturday No. 1 closed at \$1 017 with a steady market, and Yesterday the market was dull and

dragging but prices were firm at an advance of ac per bu. over Saturday's figures, closing very firm. The following table exhibits the daily

prices of wheat from the 15th of December to the 10th of January.

| Dec | . 15 | . 0 00 | 1 01 | 0 9616 | 0 00 |
|-----|----------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | 16 | 0 00 | 1 0134 | 0 9714 | 1 02 |
| 66 | 17 | 0 00 | 1 0234 | 0 9756 | 0 00 |
| 66 | | | 1 01 | 0 97 | 0 00 |
| 64 | 20 | 0 00 | 0 98% | 0 9116 | 0 9934 |
| 46 | 21 | 0 00 | 0 9912 | 0 94 | 0 9816 |
| 66 | 22 | 0 00 | 0 9912 | 0 94 | 0 99 |
| | 23 | | 0 9812 | 0 94 | 0 00 |
| 66 | 94 | 0 00 | 0 9734 | 0 9334 | 0 00 |
| | | 0 00 | 0 0.74 | 0 00/4 | 0 00 |
| 44 | 25 | 0.00 | 1 00 | 0.0416 | 0 9916 |
| ** | 27 | 0 00 | 0 9916 | 0 9416 | 0 00 |
| 44 | 28 | 0.00 | 0 9996 | 0 95 | 0 00 |
| | 29 | | 0 9916 | 0 95 | |
| ** | 39 | 0 00 | | | 0 00 |
| | 31 | 0 00 | 1 0134 | 0 97 | 0 00 |
| Jan | | **** | 4 00 | 0.0017 | 0.00 |
| 66 | 8 | 0 00 | 1 00 | 0 9616 | 0 97 |
| 66 | 4 | 0 00 | 1 00% | 0 9616 | ****** |
| 65 | 5 | 0 00 | 1 00 | 0 9616 | 1 02 |
| +6 | 6 | 0 00 | 1 00% | 0 9634 | 0 00 |
| 4.6 | 7 | 0 00 | 1 01 | 0 9534 | 0 00 |
| 6.6 | 8 | 0 00 | 1 013% | 0 9734 | 0.00 |
| 66 | 10 | 0 00 | 1 0214 | 0 981/2 | 0 00 |
| T | he closing pri | ces for | future | s yeste | erday, |
| 8.8 | compared w | | | | |
| | | | | | - |

of last week were as follows:

of last week were as 10 liows:

Jan. 10.

Jan. 20.

Jan. 30.

Jan.

The New York market towards the close of the week showed more activity, a better demand for export having sprung up. This demand has been shortened up the whole season by lack of sail room, shipments having been mostly made by steam

Considering the present position of the market, and the adverse circumstances that are at work to depress it, it is only a wonder that it is so steady. The lack of transportation facilities, which has resulted in enormous stocks accumulating at shipping points, prevents European mar-bots from exhibiting any activity as deal-we to get the extra 7,549,355 bu. 6th. Conkets from exhibiting any activity, as dealers are always confronted with the large amounts held, and are afraid to take more than will supply urgent demands. It is also reported that certain speculators in London and Paris, especially the former city, have been heavy sellers of wheat "in blank," which means about the same thing as selling short. They have sold as much as 15 to 20c. per bu. below the price at which it could be bought here and laid down there, and now, they are doing their best to keep prices down. The fact that such sales are made there is not known to the many, who accept the transactions as bona fide. This "selling in blank" is a new feature on the other side, the folks there having only recently taken a lesson from American speculators. Meanwhile the wheat is said to be badly wanted in Liverpool, with light stocks all over the British Isles.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn the past week were 12,043 bu., against 5,859 bu. for the pre vious week, and the shipments were 10,230 was 16,399,000 bu. against 11,484,000 bu. of the dairy interests of the United Saturday sales were made there at 361 to duces 140,000,000 pounds yearly, and 100,-36%, for No.2 and high mixed, and 34 to 000,000 pounds of cheese. Of this im-341c, for new high mixed. The market mostly confined to speculative dealings in ported. During the year ending June 30, futures. The lower values that have prevailed in wheat for some weeks past, and the lack of shipping facilities are affecting the market, and prices are giving way in past week were 1,930 lbs., with no shipconsequence. The Chicago Tribune, in referring to this state of affairs, says:

"The railroad blockade is worse this winter, and has lasted longer than in any previous winter for a great many years past. Our commisson men have complained for fully two months past that they can not possibly fill orders for shipment East, use cars are not furnished as wanted. The difficulty seems to be largely due to the delays experienced in transferring grain

The European markets are reparted to be lower and dull, Liverpool quotations being 5s. 5d., for No. 1 mixed.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 12,479 bu., with no ship- Past week. ments. The stocks of this grain held here foot up 8,204 bu., against 4,909 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply 1880. No. 1 mixed are quoted at 36 to 361 cents and No 2 white at 37 1-2 to 374c. These figures show a decline of 1-2 to \$c. per bu. during the week. In Chicago lished an estimate of the various cereal there is only a fair amount of oats coming forward, and the market is very quiet, with sample lots in demand but futures neglected. No. 2 mixed at the close of the week sold at 30 1-2 to 30 c. and for January delivery prices were 301 to 301-2c. is little speculative movement in this grain, We know it will prove so in the case of and as a consequence there is less fluctua tion than in other grains.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

The new year opens very quiet, with rather weaker feeling in the Eastern markets. In the interior towns of New York growers are disposed to drop prices a little to secure customers, but buyers assert that their views are still too high when the state of the trade is taken into consideration. At Malone, with a dull market, quotations are 14 to 18c; at Cooperstown, market quiet, with quotations ranging from 15 to 17c for fair, but a fine article P ices for common to fair packing were brings 20c: at Utica the market is dull and the Herald says it is doubtful if hops do as well the balance of the season as they have done. In New York city, Emmett Wells reports a rather quiet market, with more firmness than was looked for at this season on account of the general anticipation of a better demand from England, and

"Our home lager brewers are thorough 961-2c. There was little change in prices ly disappointed with their winter's business thus far, the demand for beer being much smaller than last year this time owing to the severity of the winter. Be sides, they have in view the fact that there was a very large increase in the hop acre age last spring, which they claim will make hops cheaper next fall, and they will there-fore not care to lay in the usual stock of old hops. Exports to Europe from this time out must, consequently, govern undoubtedly less than a year ago, although prices here, at least for the next three quite a number of sections report a usual months to come.

Wisconsin hops are quoted there at 15 to 22c for low to choice, and California at 18 to Kansas less; in Nebraska, Minnesota and 22c for same grades. The total receipts at Wisconsin fully as many; in Michigan less. New York from Sept. 1st to date have been Taking in the entire situation, the reports on prospective supply of hogs for the should not have been an increase in these counties 51,365 bales against 68,899 bales for the same time the previous year. Total exports | mainder of the winter season which roborate the packing estimates, which for same period this season, 28,810 bales, indicate 180,000 less in number of hogs for against 39,491 bales for the same time last this and next month, compared with a year season. With the short crop in England this season, and the smaller exports from this country, we cannot see why there

the amount of 7,850 bu, and the shipments were 917 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on January 1st was 3,197 834 bu, against 4,-333,915 bu January 3, 1880. The market is not so strong as for some weeks past, but receipts are taken readily at about the same line of valuation. State is quoted at \$1 60 to \$1 80 per cental; with choice commanding \$2. Canada barley is quoted at \$2 25 to 2 50 per cental in this market. The Western Brewer, in commenting upon the market for barley, says:

"1st. There was no last year's barley left over. 2d. The number of barrels of beer that paid Gov't. tax for the fiscal year ending May 1st, 1880 was 12,80,900, an increase of 2,619,742 over the year previous. This increase would require 7,549,355 bu more than in 1879. 3d. The increase of the beer of the country will be nuch greater this year than last. 4th. While brewing is increasing enor mously each year the barley crop has no kept pace with it, until now the maximum umption eats up the maximum crop. and still demands more barley."

The Chicago maket at the close of the week was reported easier at \$1 13 per bu for No. 2, and 78c for No. 3. Feed barley was quoted at 50 to 60c per bu.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter was received here the past week to the amount of 29,180 lbs., and the shipments were 34,568. The market is weak and about 1c per lb. lower, 20c being now the best quotation for good to prime stock, with 21c paid for small lots of choice selected. The lower grades are not inquired for, and are hard to dispose of. In New York Western is reported in better demand, although prices are no higher, strictly fine fresh dairy and fancy lots of factory suited to the local wants of that marke are selling at full former figures, Quo-

| cations mere as follows: | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Western imitation creamery | @28 |
| Western dairy, choice 24 | @ |
| Western dairy, fair to good 20 | @22 |
| Western dairy, ordinary to fair | @20 |
| Western factory, special marks | @55 |
| Western factory, prime to choice 18 | @20 |
| Western factory, fair to good | @16 |
| Western, poor 12 | @13 |
| Rolls, choice 20 | @21 |
| Rolls, fair to good 18 | @19 |

at the corresponding date in 1890. The says that this industry represents an inmarket shows a marked decline during the vestment of over \$1,300,000,000, and an 8,600 lbs Pennsylvania on private terms; week, No. 1 mixed selling on Saturday at annual production of butter and cheese of 424c, and high mixed at 44c, with a quiet over 350.000,000 pounds of cheese, feeling among dealers. Last week the and 1,500,000,000 pounds of butter. quotations were 47c for No. 1 mixed. Of the total amount of butter mense production of butter and cheese was dull for spot corn, and business was but a comparatively trifling amount is ex-1879, the total value of these two articles exported was only \$18,000,000. Of cheese the recipts in this market the

ments reported. Our local market al though very quiet, absorbs all offerings at unchanged prices, the quotations still being 13 to 131 per lb. The New York market shows no change in prices since our last report. State factory of strictly September make 's quoted at 131c, fancy state factory at 123 to 13c, and prime factory at 11 1-2 to 12c. Choice Western is quoted there at 121 to 121c, and prime at 111-2 to 12c. The receipts and exports of cheese at New York since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

Receipts, Exports The following gives the stocks of cheese at the principal depots Jan. 1, as compared with the past two years:

Boxes,
New York214,191
Liverpool 96,007
London 90,090 Total......400,198 328,568 646,467

THE PORK TRADE

The pork trade is in much the same condition as reported last week, with prices of mess a little lower, while both live and dressed hogs are higher. In this market dressed are now quoted at \$5 20 to 5 40, with light receipts and a strong demand from packers. Live hogs are 10 to 15c higher than last week, with a light run of receipts. Mess pork is quoted at \$13 to 1325 per bbl., and clear mess at \$15 to 15 25 with a fair inquiry for the season.

In Chicago mess pork is slightly lower, quotations being \$12 80 to \$12 85 for spot or January delivery, and \$12 821 to 12 85 for February. Cut meats were firm with a fair inquiry for export, but not much doing otherwise. Live hogs there are firm have the best blood as well as individual and about 5c higher for the week, with an active market and a light run of hogs. \$4 50 to 4 65, \$4 70 to 4 85 for good mixed, and \$4 90 to 5 15 for choice heavy. Light were quoted at \$4 65 to 4 85. The Cincinnati Price Current gives the total winter hog packing of the West to date as 4.875.-000, against 4,615,000 a year ago, an in crease of 260,000. Estimates for the season to March 1 show a total of 7,030,000, being an increase over last year of 80,000. In a review of packing operations up to this time as compared with former season, it

marketing of hogs, although there are many districts where there is the usual number being fed for the remaining portion of the season. In Ohio there bably full as many as a year ago: in Kentucky only alimited number; in Indiana quite a number of sections report a usual supply; in Illinois probably a less number; in Iowa fully as many and probably more; ago. At Chicago the reported average weight at the stock yards is about one pound less than last year, for the two months to January 1, and the prevailing should be any weakness in hops, and any increase in the foreign demand would be very apt to strengthen our markets if not enhance the value of good hops.

Barley was received the past week to the amount of 7,850 bu, and the shipments months to January 1, and the prevaling opinion among packers we believe is that the average to date is fully equal to last year. Here at Cincinnati there is about 5 lbs increase. We have no definite information on this point from St. Louis or Indianapolis, the latter coint being understood to average about the same as last. year. At Milwaukee the weight average about the same, or slightly less, as ccm pared with a year ago. At Louisville 58 lbs gross heavier. Lard is presumed to be At Louisville 58 fully equal in yield at Chicago, greater here at Cincinnati, about the same at St. Louis and Indianapolis, and fully up to last year at Milwaukee, while Louisville shows a gain of 2.32 lbs per hog.'

WOOL

The eastern markets have been very quiet the past week, and the sales both in Boston and New York have been less than usual. There is a firm feeling prevailing however, and dealers generally seem to have a confident feeling that wool at present prices is desirable property to hold. I'he Economist says that the stocks of wool at the seaboard are larger than the trade anticipated would be the case at this season, but that if the mills are consuming their regular quota, which is 15 million pounds of clean stock a month, it will be seen that they have only a two months sup ply in the three great markets of the country (Boston, New York and Philadelphia.) That paper continues:

"But there are other markets, such as Hartford, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, California, &c., that have moderate supplies, which, together with wools still held in the interior by speculators and dealers, will make perhaps another month's supply, and perhaps we may receive from abroad enough to run our mills for stil another month of the year. Practically then, we have now on hand and in sight only enough wool to run the mills of th country four months. But it may be said that the mills have some considerable stock on hand. As a whole the mills, with the exception of a few large ones, are very lightly supplied, and they will be necessi-tated to replenish their stocks very soon in order to keep their machinery in motion. By making a very liberal allowance we cannot see how the mills can be kept in full motion the next six months unless we obtain some 20,000,600 more pounds of wool from abroad than we have any reason to expect at the present writing. This wool cannot be secured at current values unless we bid prices above current ruling

25,000 lbs Ohio XX at 48c; 8000 lbs Michi-X on private terms.

wool in the three ports of Boston, New in his very interesting address is more York and Philadelphia is reported by the than borne out by the facts Boston Commercial Bulletin to be as fol-

Foreign. 18,659,959 8,092,400 1,455,820 35,280,011 28,208,179 63,488,190 lbs.

This is a considerably larger total than was shown on the first of January, 1880; but, on the other hand a vast quantity of foreign wool was afloat for the American markets at that time, while very little is on the way here at present.

From the above it is evident that the wool trade is in a very healthy condition at present, with a favorable outlook for the coming season, and if the above figures and deductions can be relied upon the next clip will strike a market bare of supplies. So far as our own State is concerned, it is probable that its clip was never sold closer than the past season, and if, as now appears probable, there should be an improvement in the woolen goods trade, there will be a strong demand for every pound of wool that can be grown in the country.

AN ADDITION TO THE FINE WOOL SHEEP OF THE STATE.-Mr. William Ball, of Hamburg, whom we mentioned a few weeks ago as having gone to Vermont to select some fine wool sheep, has return ed, and sends us a list of his purchases. They comprise 94 head in all. Of these he bought 47 ram lambs from F. and L. E. Wood, bred by the Moore's, and sired by Centennial 442; six bred by Q. C. Rich and sired by J. T. Stickney's 146, half brother to Centennial; eight bred by A. J. Towner, and sired by a son of Centennial: six ewe lambs bred by Q. C. Rich, and sired by J. T. Stickney's 146; four bred by A. J. and L. Towner, and sired by a son of Centennial, and six bred bred by Moore, and sired by Centennial (442). Thirty yearling and two-year-old ewes from Tyler Stickney & Son's flock, sired by Centennial 442, J. T. Stickney's 146 and their own stock ram; and one ewe ram from the same flock, (Stickney's). It will be seen by reference to the breeding of these sheep that they merit to recommend them. The flocks from which they were selected are all of the best reputation among breeders. Mr. Ball says he has made it a point to buy from only a few flocks, and those bred as near as may be to his own flock. We are pleased to see such a well bred lot of sheep come into our State, especially as Mr. Ball's experience as a breeder will enable him to select sheep that are as good individually as their pedigrees would lead any one to expect.

THE Chicago Public Produce Exchange, which recently busted with heavy liabilities, last week gave notice to creditors to present their claims for adjustment. A reoffice of the Exchauge to learn the basis counties where the fly did the most upon which the proposed settlement was to upon which the proposed settlement was to be made. The gentleman in charge stated the Exchange was offering its creditors a ix-months' note of 50 cents on the dollar n full for their claims. He said that the country customers, who represented 80 per cent of the whole, had all accepted this offer, and that severa of the city customers the Exchange to reorganize and resume op erations as soon as the settlement had been made with all the creditors. A note at six months from such an institution is fine security for its creditors. Why, in six months it can start business, get deeper than ever into its customers' debt, and fail again. As long as it can pay debts with six months' notes, its proprietors will see that the notes are forthcoming whenever wanted.

WE have never seen a more unanimous expression in favor of the appointment of any one to an official position than has been the case in the suggested nomination of Judge T. M. Cooley, of this State, to the bench of the United States Supreme Court. The papers of the whole country appear to be unanimous in favoring his appointment, and the members of the bar in a number of the largest cities have passed resolutions requesting President Hayes to do what will be one of the most popular acts of his administration. Every citizen of Michigan at all acquainted with Judge Cooley's eminent services to the State, and well earned reputation as a jurist, must be pleased to see the unanimous expressions of approval his proposed appointment has brought out.

MR. W. W. BAKER, the efficient Secretary of the Oakland County Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, notifles us that a special meeting of the above Society will be held on January 27th. The subjects to be discussed are as follows: "Is it Advisable to Wash Sheep or Shear Without Washing?" by H. A. Wyckoff; 'Stock Ram and care of the Same," by J. S. Bamber; "At What Age is it Advisable to Breed Young Ewes," by P. E. White; "Care and Winter Management of Breeding Ewes," by J. A. Andrews; "Breeding Sheep for Profit," by H. W. Baker. All of the above subjects are of interest to the grade as well as thoroughbred flock masters, and all are invited to attend.

MR. L. D. HAWKINS, of Jackson, Mich., writes: "Noticing in the FARMER, date of Dec. 28th, 1880, the weight of some pugs about seven monthe old, sold by Mr. G. H. Bancroft, the combined weight of them was 920 lbs. I killed four 81 months old, which dressed 1,256 lbs., average weight 314 lbs., the largest weighing (dressed) 357 lbs. They were three-quarters bred Chester White, a breed introduced in this vicinity from Ohio by Mr. A. L. Richard son, who is making marked improvement

private terms: 10,000 lbs X and above Ohio of pounds of wool in the grease to clothe at 47c; 10,000 lbs do on private terms; her 50 millions of people. At present it is estimated we grow 235 millions, and next year the clip will probably reach 280,000. at 44c; 4000 lbs No. 1 do at 49c; 1500 lbs | 000 lbs., which will still leave 220 millions Wisconsin at 42 1-2c; 12,000 lbs Michigan to be supplied by foreign countries. From this it will be seen that what Mr. D. P. The Chicago market is also lower, and on made in the United States, New York pro-

> NEVER since the FARMER was started twelve years ago, have we received such substantial evidence of its popularity mong our farmers as this season. In letters renewing their subscription for the coming year there are many words of encouragement that we most heartly thank the writers for, and we shall spare no endeavors to show them that their confidence in the paper has not been misplaced. To one and all of our friends we return sincere thanks.

> THE Bow Park managers, of Canada, have leased C. C. Park's farm at Wauke gan, Ill., and transfered about seventy head of Shorthorns from their home herd They will have a public sale in April, in which Mr. W. B. Dodge, of Waukegan, will join. THE past week we have received sub

scriptions from the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, California, Iowa, the territory of Dacota, and the Dominion of Canada. This shows the great interest that farmers of other states take in the agriculture of Michigan.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL PRO-

Summary of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the State in Reference

The second annual report of the Secretary of the State relating to farms and farm products for the crop year of 1879-80, has been received, and from it we summarize the principal items of interest. The

report says: The wheat crop of 1879 was truly magnificent. The total acreage was 1,605,636 acres, the aggregate yield 30,983,340 bushels, and the average per acre 19.30 bush-els. Compared with the crop of 1878,— the largest previous crop of which we have record,—the area harvested was greater by 30,056 acres or 1.91 per cent; the yield by 1,471,451 bushels, or very nearly five per cent, and the average per acre by 53 hundredths of a bushel. In aggregate yield the crop was 14,686,568 bushels in excess of that of 1869; 15,527,138 bushels in excess of the crop of 1873; and 14,098,161. bushels in excess of that of 1876. The great crop of 1877, which was enormously in excess of any previous crop, was little more than three-fourths as large.

These figures are likely to rank 1879 as the greatest wheat year in Michigan his-tory; but when all the known causes that afected the crops of the two years are taken into consideration, it seems probable that the year 1877, in which was produced the first of the series of immense crops, the fourth of which has just been harvested, season of even greater natural productive-ness; that is, the season itself was such that, had it not been for an exceptional and partially local cause,—the ravages of the Hessian fly,—the average per acre would have been greater than the average in 1879. In proof of this, attention is porter of the Chicago Tribune called at the called to the fact that in 1877, outside the suffered most were Calhoun, Cass, Kala mazoo, St. Joseph, and Van Buren, in which the yield was less than in 1876, Barry, where it was but little more, the aggregate decrease amounting to 1.51 bushels per acre. Now there is no known reason other than the one given, why, as equal to the increase in the remaining ounties of the State. Such an increa would have added to the aggregate yield 2.992.081 bushels, and brought the average for the whole State up to not less than twenty and two-fifths bushels per acre.
This is a higher average than has ever yet been realized, and of itself seems to prove that the season of 1877 was the best wheat season in the history of the State; but as the crop was injured in other counties than those named, though to what extent cannot be determined, there is little question that even this large yield is less than the average would have been, had no damage at all been done by the fly.

That the wheat crop in a number of the

State was so severely injured by the Hessian fly in 1877, a year remarkable for prodigious wheat yields, that the average per acre was less than in 1876, a very poor wheat year, has al ready been referred to. In the preceding ready been referred to. In the preceding report, attention was called to a very noticeable falling off of the yield in 1878 as compared with 1877, in a group of counties in the eastern part of the state, composed of Huron, Tuscola, Sanilac, La-peer, and Oakland. In 1879, as shown by the present report, there was a less yield per acre than in 1878, in the north-western the south-eastern, and a few of the central southern counties of the lower peninsula while in the north eastern, the southern and south-western counties the yield ex ceeded that of 1878, except in Jackson where it was the same. The counties in which there was a decreased yield consti-tute two principal groups and one minor group, and embrace in the aggregate nearly one-half the counties in the lower eninsula. The south eastern and central southern group includes Washtenaw and Wayne, which are the east two counties in the second tier from the south line of the state, and the whole of the third and fourth tiers except the western counties, Allegan, Barry, Kent and Ottawa, and Clinton, central county in the fourth tier; while the north-western group includes the counties of Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Lake, Wexford, Kalkaska, Crawford, Otsego and Cheboygan, and practically all counties lying west of them, although in Antrim the yield was two-hundredths of a bushel greater than in 1878. The third or minor group includes the counties of Clare and

The total area in wheat in 1879 in the counties composing these groups was 14,-733 acres greater, but the yield 811,749 bushels less, than in 1878. The average counties of the lower peninsula not in-cluded in the groups, and it was 74-hund-reths of a bushel less than the average for the entire State. The decrease in the yield in the counties composing the southeastern and central-southern group varies from one-fourth of a bushel in Wayne, to three and three-fourths in Oakbu. The amount of this grain held here on January 8th was 18,808 bu., against 4, 947 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on January 1st Un

Shiawassee 21, in Ingham 21, in Livingston 31, and in Oakland 31 bushels. In 1879 each of the following counties produced over a million bushels of wheat,

Clinto ... 1,042,761

These counties produced over a million bushels each in 1878, except St. Joseph, in which the yield was 919,083 bushels. The counties of Barry, Genesee and Livings ton, that were included in the list for 1878, produced 923,067, 913,799, and 885,662 bushels respectively in 1879. The average for the twenty-eight counties in the southern four tiers was 961,102 bushels, which is 30,826 bushels more than the average in 1878.

Average annual acreage of wheat in the State in the four years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879..... Average annual yield of wheat in the State in the four years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879.... 25, 293, 361 17.70

in the four years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879...

Average annual yield of wheat per acre in the four years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879

Average annual acreage of wheat in the southern four tiers of counties in the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879...

Average annual yield of wheat in the southern four tiers of counties in the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879...

Average annual yield of wheat per acre in the southern four tiers of counties in the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879...

Average annual acreage of wheat in the counties north of the southern four tiers in the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879...

Average annual yield of wheat in the counties north of the southern four tiers in the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879...

Average annual yield of wheat in the counties north of the southern four tiers in the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879... 2,970,495

Average annual yield of wheat per acre in the counties north of the southern four tiers in the years 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879...... The proportion of the wheat grown in the northern counties is steadily ing from year to year. In 1876 the acre

age in these counties was 9.75 per cent. of the entire wheat acreage of the State. In 1879 it was 14.67 per cent, an increase of 4.92 per cent. The wheat yield in 1876 was 8.27 per cent of the total yield. 1879 it was 13.14 per cent, an increase of 4.87 per cent. The total acreage in this section in 1876 was 119,283 acres; in 1879 it was 235,477 acres, an increase of 116,194 acres, or 97.41 per cent. The yield in 1876 was 1,396,790 bushels; in 1879 it was

States census of 1870, an increase in ten years of 391 per cent. In accordance with the opinion expressed in the report published one year ago, the blanks furnished the supervisors last spring provided for a report of the number of bushels of ears of corn instead of the num ber of bushels of corn. The result is high ly satisfactory. The yield in ears in 1879 per acre, or less than ten bushels more than the yield of shelled corn in 1878 as report-ed last year. The corn yield in 1878 was

ing the substantial accuracy of the present report.

The number of acres of corn harvested in 1879 was 742,859, which is 18,264 acres less than in 1878. The total yield was 42,764,123 bushels of ears. Allowing two bushels of ears for one of shelled corn, which perhaps is a fair estimate for the whole State, though it probably requires less in many of the southern counties where the larger kinds are principally raised, the yield in shelled corn was 21, 382,061 bushels, or about 29 bushels to the acre. This is 589,150 bushels more than raised in 1873, and 7,007,423 bushels, or nearly 49 per cent more than in 1869.

The number of acres of oats harvested in

1879 was 440,723,—12,962 acres less than in 1878, and 1,177 acres less than in 1876. The yield was 15,089,855 bushels, an increase of 1,635,338 bushels over the crop of 1878, and of 6,270,688 bushels, or 71 per cent over the crop of 1869. The average yield per acre was 34.25 bushels against 29.82 bushels the previous year.
Of clover seed there was 194,399 acres

1878. The yield per acre was 1.61 bushels, against 1.36 in the previous year. In 1869 the yield of clover seed amounted to only 50,234 bushels. The number of acres of barley produced in 1879 was 44,007, which is 3,838 acres more than in 1878, but 4,532 acres less than in 1877. The acreage in 1877 was less than in 1876. The total yield in 1879

was 991,659 bushels, an increase of 185,196 bushels compared with 1878, and of 172,073 bushels compared with 1869. The yield per acre was 22.53 bushels, against 20.14 bushels in 1878.

The number of acres of peas raised in 1879 was 33,079 against 39,772 in 1878, a decrease of 6,693 acres. The yield amount-

ed to 537,732 bushels, against 641,063 bushels the previous year, a decrease of 103,331 bushels. The average per acre was 15 95 bushels as compared with 16.13 bushels in 1878, a decrease of 18 hundredths of a The number of acres of potatoes harvested in 1879 was 89,441, in increase of 13,615 acres over 1878. The yield was 8,025,475 bushels, and has never been exceeded, so far as known, except by the

1878 was 6,235,406. The average per acre in 1879 was 89.13 bushels against 105,39 oushels in 1878, a decrease of 16.26 bush-The number of acres of hav cut in 1879 was 943,371, which is 86,835 acres more than in 1878, yet the yield, -1,051,115 tons, -was 73,816 tons less than in the previous year. The average per acre was 1.11 tons, or one fifth of a ton less than in 1878. The hay crop of 1869 amounted to 1,285,536 tons, and was the largest ever grown in

the State. The number of sheep sheared in 1879 was 1,828,580, the number of pounds of wool 9,582,034, and the average per head 5.23 pounds. Compared with 1878 there is an increase of 157,790 in the number of sheep, 915,567 pounds in the yield of wool, and of 4-hundreths of a pound in the average per head. The wool clip of 1869 amounted to 8,864,896 pounds, and was the largest clip of this State previous to

The number of sheep in the State in the spring of the present year was 1,892,311, an increase of 63,731 over the number sheared in 1879, and the third largest, number ever reported, the number in 1864, -2,053,356,—being the greatest, and in 1870,—1,984,964,—the second greatest. The number of horses in the State last

spring, as shown by the present report, was 293,210; milch cows, 304,142; cattle other than milch cows, 344.791; hogs 468,629. Compared with 1879 there is an increase of 20,557 horses, 12,899 milch cows, 5 881 cattle other than milch cows, and a decrease of 24,480 hogs. pared with 1870 there is an increase of 63. 63 horses, 52,866 milch cows, 22,860 cattle other than milch cows, and 63,928 hogs. The live stock reported last spring was all "six months old and over," and includes only 1,790 horses, 1,149 milch cows, 397 cattle other than milch cows, 753 hogs, and 1,521 sheep, reported from cities.

Of fruits the following quantities are reported as sold in 1879: Apples, 1,831,-

small fruits,—therries, currants, plums, and berries,—161,316 bushels, or 60 per cent more than 1878. The number of acres in apple orchards in 1880 is reported at 226,849, and the number of acres in peach orchards at 13,901.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

The Allegan Journal is twenty-five years

Mrs. Rhoebe Renwick, of Salem, died on the 3d inst., aged 87 years. Joshua R. Cushman, of Chelsea, an oldresident and esteemed citizen, died on the 31st.

A fire at Swartz Creek destroyed Dr. J. E. Covey's house, and the hotel owned by Wm. Brown. Loss, \$3,000. The Niles Republican comes to us enlarged to a quarto, and in a new dress, which much

improves its appearance. Jonesville Independent: D. A. Wisner, a prominent business man of this place, died very suddenly on the 5th inst.

A little son of David Wortley, of Cambria, went to a spring for water, slipped in, and was not discovered until dead.

At Kochville, on New Year's night, Henry Fisher was fatally stabbed by Peter Wells, the result of a drunken quarrel. L. H. Higgins, of Au Sable, succeeds J. K.

Fairchild as editor of the Mackinac County Sentinel, published at St. Ignace. John Greusel, has sold to the Michigan Central Railway Company a piece of land near the Grand Trunk Junction for \$36,000.

The firm of W. E. Kelsey & Co., of Ionia, nas been dissolved, F. Kelsey retiring. The pusiness will be confinned by W. E. Kelsey. Flint Globe: The McDermott block is nearly completed and will be occupied next week. It is an elegant and commodious build-

A new saw-mill is to be built at Manistique, by Piper & Thompson, of Lapeer, which is to be ready for operation at the opening of navi-gation.

The Williamston Enterprise says that \$3,000 in notes and mortgages were stolen from the house of Sylvester Starks on Friday night, Dec. 31.

Everybody's house-plants are frozen, and the florist smiles serenely as he reflects upor the brisk spring trade which is in store for

4,072,477 bushels, an increase of 2,675,687 bushels, or 191.56 per cent. The yield in 1879 was 3,242,356 bushels greater than the yield in 1869, as reported in the United its successor.

Ovid Register: Daniel Green and a friend named Payne went hunting and the usual and inevitable accident occurred, Green be-ing the victim.

Huron County News: Ben Stoddard, of Dwight, recently drew 100 cords of four foot wood at 19 loads. The wood was drawn a distance of 6¼ miles.

A wild-cat was killed near Mud Lake, in the vicinity of Ovid, which weighed forty pounds. Two bullets and two powerful dogs were necessary to its capture. Monroe City Reporter: The dwelling of Capt. James Leitch was destroyed by flames presumably caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp. Loss, \$1,000, and no insurance. undoubtedly erroneously reported, but there seems to be no good reason for doubt-

The Michigan Air Line, from Ridgeway to Pontiac was formally turned over to the Grand Trunk, on the 1st of January. Division Supt. Larmour, of Stratford, Ont., has charge of it.

The Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad has been leased to the Chicago & West Michigan Company for 99 years, the latter guaranteeing two per cent on the Newaygo property. A new enterprise is about starting in De

troit for the manufacture of spices, mustard and the roasting of coffee. The firm consists of J. C. Chace, J. H. Thompson, and Frank G. Smith, jr. Dowagiac Republican: Fred Hedrick's saw-

Downstate heptotical: Fred Heitrick's sarrival mill at this place was burned on New Year's Eve. Loss, \$2,000, with no insurance. It is supposed the mill was set on fire by a dissatisfied employe. A coaled cellar makes a warm house .-

Grand Rapids Democrat. We ought to put a carb-on you, after saying such a thing.—Bay City Tribune. And both punisters had better bind a wet towel on their heads.

Of clover seed there was 194,399 acres harvested in 1879, as compared with 122,-043 acres in 1878, an increase of 72,356 acres. The yield amounted to 313,663 bushels, or 146,598 bushels more than in 1878. The yield per acre was 1,61 bush-1878. The yield per acre was 1,61 bush-1878. Muskegon Journal: Frank Pike, of Fre

mont Centre, was engaged in "breaking" rollways for a lumber camp in Alleyton, when a "slide" occurred and he was burled underneath a hundred or so logs, killing him instantly.

The Jonesville Independent complains of the poor accommodations furnished the fire department, saying the building is so cold that during the late cold weather it was not ossible to keep the valves of the engine from The first span of the new iron railroad bridge across the Grand River at Portland is finish

ed, and the frame work taken down. The other span will be put up as soon as the masonry is ready to receive it. The two spans are 330 feet in length. Eddie Both, of Hamilton, Gratiot County,

pulled a gun toward him by the muzzle. Over 80 shot lodged in his legs, and they don't know whether it is best to pick them out or melt him up and save the lead in bulk. Charles Corser, of Decatur, who shot him self a few days ago. was unable to control his appetite for iiquor, and said before his death: "I cannot abstain from this habit, I have nothing to live for and I will take my life."

rep of 1869, which reached 10,231,033 The Flint & Pere Marquette company have int completed 200 flat cars and have com-menced the construction of 200 box cars, the the rapidly increasing traffic of the road ren-dering more rolling stock an absolute necesushels. The number of bushels raised in

> If there is any paper in the State which has not yet chronicled the mathematical peculiari-ties of the year 1881, its editor will please come to the front and claim a copy of the Michigan Almanac—if he has not yet acknowldged its receipt. The Portland Observer says that Mr. Scaddin, of South Danby, has a boy three years old who can lift a pailful of water, holding 12

quarts, from the floor to the bench, half as high as himself, and asks, How is that for muscle in a three-year-o.d? Monroe Democrat: J. A. Frank, one of the oldest residents of the country, died on the 3d, aged 95 years. Mr. Frank was a shoemaker, and had worked at his trade from his fifteenth

to his ninetieth year, seventy-five years of labor in one line of business. Lansing Republican: W. Glazier and J. Lansing Republican: W. Glazier and J. Cuson have now in operation a barrel-hoop riving machine at North Lansing. Two men can rive, with this machine, 1,000 to 1,500 hoops per day. This is the third of these machines that has been made.

Lansing Republican: A party of armed tramps entered the house of Sheldon Arm-strong, of Leslie, on the 23d. The family fled to the neighbors for protection. The tramps nelped themselves to bread and fried cakes

and then went on their way rejoicing. THE losses by fire in the city of Detroit for the year 1880 were smaller than for any year.
The total loss, was during the past twenty. The total loss only \$65,194 on property valued at \$423,395, and insured for \$276,820. This speaks well for the vigilance of our fire department.

The Grand Rapids Eagle congratulates the to their proximity to Lake Michigan, the ther mometer only reached 3 or 4 degrees below zero during the late severe weather, while in terior towns report temperatures of 10, 15 and 20 degrees.

Coldwater Republican: Another cigar factory will be established here next week by Goodrich Bros., conducted by C. W. Goodrich, with V. R. Sticklitz as foreman. The firm will at present employ but eight or ten workmen. This makes the eighth factory of this

Most of the pieces were four of a fallen tree. The metal it is thought that there is m

JANUARY II, I

The receipts of fire insurar property insured in this countries of the second of the s

At Climax, John Retallic single team 11334 bushels of place to the depot last week for d was drawn on a common thinks he could have drawn if the wagon would have bo The firm of M. Jacobson

known Lowell clothiers, clewith liabilities of \$50,000, pi York and Chicago. Their a stock of \$15,000 at Lowell an Ledge. They have been dol cash business for the last the do not attempt to account fo Two men named Hayes an arrested at Laingsburg last with having swindled an old ton out of his farm. The sl

posed to have taken advantagion on which Britton was a the influence of liquor to eff Upon being arrested they convey the property. Benton Harbor Palladinm senton Hartor Fainatting came near losing his team by muck swamp. The snow had hole, about 11 feet deep from been taken, and in driving ne alipped in, drawing the other boy who was with the team above water till help could a above water till help could a nearly four hours before they

Carson City Record: A sin

Carson City Record: A sir reported from one of the lum distance north of this place, for some time past built their foot of a dry stub. The othe men stood with his back to ti fell, burying him beneath it, visible of him but a small por Great was the surprise of Great was the surprise of upon rolling the log off from posed, mangled corpse of the him jump up entirely uninjured. Ann Arbor Courier: At the Society meeting in the court Year's Day, several members of peaches of different varieti

ined by experts. It was fou port which had gained considerant that the buds were all killed and that several varieties we injured, and that if nothing fut to the buds there would be a Crawfords had sustained an two-thirds of the buds, but varietiet were but little effect General New The ice crop has been exc Eugene Hale has a walk over

The decrease of the pub June, 1880, is \$42,990,559. The building of the Cen Mexico now employs 7,040 wo Burglars secured about \$1.5 Jeremiah Murphy's safe, at S

Jim Keene, the speculator, burned summer palace at New The message of Gov. Ja A double track is soon to b

most important sections of the

There was ice eight inche Rappahannock River last we ericksburg.

John M. Polk, of Vincens mitted suicide last week on a A new line of freight stea formed to ply between New castle-on-Tyne.

Mrs. Brown, who recently kil at Indianapolis, has been se prisonment for life.

Fowler, Crampton & Co., have suspended. The liabilit \$50,000, with heavy assets. D. G. Croly predicts a fina fore the close of 1881. He is accurately predicted the panion

Major Ilges captured 300 Un The publisher of "Truth" the celebrated Chinese letter Garfield was asserted to be th

Toledo brags over her trade or 1880. Wheat receipts, 25, bushels of grain taken out by The commission firm of Ray Chicago, who suspended a s have paid their liabilities in fu

business again. The United States Electric pany will have 2,000 lamps in New York by February 1, than gas.

Eight flat boatmen were it while drunk and making a rec a terribly cold night last w Royal, S. C. Frank N. Brown, a young mehot dead by his father last we burg, N. Y. The young man his father, a police officer, from there.

At Coalvale, near Fort Scott day, Miss Davis' clothes to mother's clothes took fire in guish the flames, and both

The stock of N. B. Harwood is, Minn., were sold Tuesd ealized a little over \$300,000 a \$400,000 in liabilities to be div Gov. Long, of Massachuset sage to the legislature, urges forcement of the liquor laws, a holding property be given the

A locomotive broke through over the St Lawrence at Quet nd sunk in 25 feet of water. and fireman heard the ice crac off in time. The New York Chamber of

railroad transportation approviation regulating inter-state community wocates the appointment of a The Sioux are sorry to h
Schurz retire from the India
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newspaper to hold it. On Wednesday afternoon Ma had occasion to go into an oil ford, Pa., to make some rep asphyxiated by the gas arising troleum and was found bring at

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grasping his sword. Miss Bertie Leifeld died on l in Baltimore, Md., but no signition have yet appeared. The been placed in a vault, with loose, and increased.

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In Chicago last week a m Academy of Physicians was h he prevalence of diphtherith

was stated as a fact that the disease are much larger than repress, and is on the increase. ries, currants, plums, 16 bushels, or 60 per 878. The number of ards in 1880 is reported e number of acres in 3.901.

UMMARY.

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n: Another cigar fac-d here next week by ted by C. W. Goodrich, is foreman. The firm but eight or ten work-eighth factory of this

pondent of the Port a number of pieces of found on the farm of a Township of Austin.

r fire department.

made.

t St. Ignace.

The firm of M. Jacobson & Co., the well-known Lowell clothiers, closed their doors with liabilities of \$50,000, principally in New York and Chicago. Their assets consist of a stock of \$15,000 at Lowell and \$5,000 at Grand Ledge. They have been doing an enormous cash business for the last three months and do not attempt to account for the proceeds. dent: D. A. Wisner, a man of this place, died 5th inst. d Wortley, of Cambria, water, slipped in, and atil dead.

Two men named Hayes and Crippen were arrested at Laingsburg last week, charged with having swindled an old man named Britton out of his farm. The sharpers are supposed to have taken advantage of some occasion on which Britton was somewhat under the influence of liquor to effect the transfer. Upon being arrested they concluded to recovery the property. onvey the property.

Most of the pieces were found under the roots of a fallen tree. The matelia

of a fallen tree. The metal is very pure, and it is thought that there is more in the vicin-

The receipts of fire insurance premiums on property insured in this city for the year 1880 were over \$2,000,000, and the losses reported by Chief Engineer Battle's record of fires for that period were only \$65,194, or a little over 3 per cent of the premiums. This looks as though the companies might make a reduction in rates of fire insurance premiums.

At Climax, John Retallick drew with a

At Climax, John Retaillek drew with a single team 113% bushels of wheat from his place to the depot last week Tuesday. The load was drawn on a common wagon, and he thinks he could have drawn as much more if the wagon would have borne it. No mention the best of the best would be a start to be seen would be seen to b

ade of how the horses would stand

Benton Harbor Palladinm: H. F. White Benton Harbor Palladium: H. F. White came near losing his team by drowning in a muck swamp. The snow had drifted about a hole, about 11 feet deep from which muck had been taken, and in driving near it one horse slipped in, drawing the other after it. The boy who was with the team kept their heads above water till help could arrive, but it was nearly four hours before they could be extri-

cated.

Carson City Record: A singular escape is reported from one of the lumber camps, some distance north of this place. The men had for some time past built their camp dire at the foot of a dry stub. The other day one of the men stood with his back to the fire, the stub fell, burying him beneath it, nothing being visible of him but a small portion of his coat, Great was the surprise of his companions upon rolling the log off from the, as they supposed, mangled corpse of their friend, to see him jump up entirely uninjured.

Ann Arbor Courier: At the Horticultural Ann Arbor Courier: At the Horticultural The English steamer Harrelda, from Paler The Carbon The Carbo

Ann Arbor Courier: At the Horticultural Society meeting in the court house on New Year's Day, several members brought twigs of peaches of different varieties to be examined by experts. It was found that the report which had gained considerable credence that the buds were all killed was erroneous, and that several varieties were yet but little injured, and that if nothing further happened to the buds there would be a fair crop. The to the buds there would be a fair crop. The Crawfords had sustained an injury to about two-thirds of the buds, but several other varietiet were but little effected.

General News.

The ice crop has been excellent in every Eugene Hale has a walk over for the Maine

The decrease of the public debt since June, 1880, is \$42,990,559.

The building of the Central railroad in Mexico now employs 7,040 workmen. Burglars secured about \$1.900 by cracking Jeremiah Murphy's safe, at St. Louis, Mo.

Jim Keene, the speculator, will rebuild his burned summer palace at Newport, R. I. The message of Gov. Jarvis, of North Carolina, favors prohibitory liquor legisla-

A double track is soon to be laid over the most important sections of the Grand Trunk Railway.

There was ice eight inches thick on the Rappahannock River last week, near Fred-ericksburg.

John M. Polk, of Vincennes, Ind, mitted suicide last week on account of finan cial troubles.

A new line of freight steamers has been formed to ply between New York and New castle-on-Tyne. Mrs. Brown, who recently killed her husband

at Indianapolis, has been sentenced to im-prisonment for life. Fowler, Crampton & Co., of New York, have suspended. The liabilities are given at \$50,000, with heavy assets.

D. G. Croly predicts a financial panic be-fore the close of 1881. He is the man who accurately predicted the panic of 1873.

Major Ilges captured 300 Uncapapa Indians last week, with their arms, etc. A considerable number got away after a hard chase.

the celebrated Chinese letter of which Gen. Garfield was asserted to be the author, was a Toledo brags over her trade and commerci

or 1880. Wheat receipts, 25,732,291 bushels; ushels of grain taken out by vessels, 22,842,-

The commission firm of Ray & McLaury, of Chicago, who suspended a short time ago, have paid their liabilities in full, and resumed business each siness again.

The United States Electric Lighting Company will have 2,000 lamps in operation in New York by February 1, at prices lower

Frank N. Brown, a young man of 21, was shot dead by his father last week at Williamsburg, N. Y. The young man tried to prevent his father, a police officer, from beating his mother.

At Coalvale, near Fort Scott, Kas., Wednes

day, Miss Davis' clothes took fire. Her mother's clothes took fire in trying to extin-guish the flames, and both were fatally burned.

The stock of N. B. Harwood, of Minneapolis, Minn., were sold Tuesday last. They reallz d a little over \$300,000 and leaves about \$400,000 in liabilities to be divided among his creditors.

Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, in his mes sage to the legislature, urges a thorough en-forcement of the liquor laws, and that women holding property be given the rights of suf-

A locomotive broke through the ice bridge over the St Lawrence at Quebec, last week, and sunk in 25 feet of water. The engineer and fireman heard the ice crack, and jumped off in time.

The New York Chamber of Commerce on railroad transportation approves the Reagen bill regulating inter-state commerce, and ad-vocates the appointment of a national rail-road commission.

In the statue just erected to Gen. Kearney the figure is life-size and made of green bronze. The hero is represented as going into action, the armless sleeve of his coat pinned across his breast and his right hand greating his award.

grasping his sword. Miss Bertie Leifeld died on New Year's day

miss Bertie Leifeld died on New Year's day in Baltimore, Md., but no signs of decomposition have yet appeared. The remains have been placed in a vault, with the coffin lid loose, and instructions given to the sexton to watch it closely.

The Dixon Graphite Co., of Jersey City, have suspended. The assets and liabilities are said to be about even, amounting to \$1,000,000. The suspension is thought to be only temporary and that all the creditors will eventually be paid in full.

—must reduce our stock, and every one who can use a black silk for next summer, can save money by taking advantage of this sale.

We would call the attention of the Trade to this sale and will make it an

General Nathan Goff, a citizen of Western Virginia, and a colonel of the Third Virgini Virginia, and a colonel of the Third Virginia Infantry during the late war, has been ap-pointed and confirmed as Secretary of the Navy. He was a strong Union man, and rose to the rank of Brigadier General for

On Thursday night last two boilers exploded in the smelting works and refinery of Baldback & Sons, Newark, N. J. Four men were killed and three others severely injured. Four horses were killed, and damage to the amount of \$20,000 done. No theory as to the cause of the explosion is yet advan

A boiler explosion occured in the rolling-mill at Allentown, N. J., on Thursday last and nine persons were instantly killed and four have since died. Two more are in a very precarious condition. An investigation shows that the boiler had been leaking, and experts say that a current of cold air coming through those leaks caused the explosion.

through those leaks caused the explosion.

Senator T. W. Ferry, of this state, has introduced a bill in the senate providing for seven new additional lifesaving stations on Lakes Superior and Michigan; and twenty-eight additional stations on the Atlantic coast. The bill also fixes salaries of Superintendents of various stations at sums varying from \$1,800 to \$2,500, provides for rewarding members of the service for gallant and meritorious services, and for pensioning the widows and orphans of members who lose their own lives in trying to save the their own lives in trying to save the ives of others.

Foreigh.

The German police have discovered a new secret organization of socialists extending all over the country.

The bark John Zittleson, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, sunk Thursday in a col-lision. Six of the crew were drowned.

A steamer was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, a dangerous shoal off the coast of Kent, England, and all on board were lost. The

The English steamer Harrelda, from Palermo for London, came into collision with the Spanish steamer Leon, from Liverpool for Mantilla, off the Portuguese coast, recently, and both vessels were sunk. Nine Englishmen and fourteen Spaniards were saved, but many were lost. many were lost.

The situation in Ireland is still the great topic of interest in the foreign dispatches. The National League is to call a convention at Dublin. A man named Collins has been murdered by the Land Leaguer near Parson-town in the county of Louth. No arrests were made. One of the men bayoneted by the soldiers at the Glenmorris riot has since

Chief-Secretary Forster gave notice in the British House of Commons Thursday, that he would introduce a bill for the better preservation of life and property in Ireland; also a bill respecting the carrying of arms. The announcements of Mr. Forster were greeted with cheers Mr. Parnell immediately arose and gave notice that he would oppose these bills, whereupon Mr. Gladstone announced that he would move on Monday that all business be suspended until the passage of these measures. There is every indication that a severe parliamentary struggle is at hand.

Farm Law.

Inquiries from subscribers falling under the head of "Law in Relation to Agriculture," will be answered in this column or by letter. Address communications to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney and C unseller at Law 36 Seitz Block, Detroit Mich.

RIGHTS OF TELEGRAPH COM-PANIES.

To the Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer I have read with much interest your views regarding the right of telegraph companies in the highway. It has become a serious question as to what farmers shall do to protect themselves against great corporations, especially when they pro-ceed under apparent authority of law. Recently the telegraph company have fastened their poles to my fence in two places with wire and the fence is being pulled down. Now I do not want to get into trouble with the company, as a poor farmer cannot figt a big corporation, but The publisher of "Truth" approunces that I do not like to submit to being thus imposed upon. What would you advise me to do under 'he circumstances? J. J. S.

GREENFIELD, Jan. 4th., 1881. Answer.-Cut the wires with which the poles are tied to the fence; and sue the H. A. H. company for trespass.

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of " patent medicines," and in this way they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked Eight flat bostmen were frozen to death for them, and one at least we know of-Hop while drunk and making a reckless voyage on a terribly cold night last week near Port Royal, S. C.

for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them .- Tribune.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENDICOTT & CO..

-IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF-

FINE DRY GOODS 2 & 3 OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, DETROIT, MICH.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE,

-COMMENCING-JANUARY 3rd, 1881.

The Sloux are sorry to have Secretary Schurz retire from the Indian department. Perhaps they will elect him chief and give him a name that will take two lines of a newspaper to hold it.

We shall offer our entire stock of staple and fancy dry goods, at greatly reduced prices. We intend to sell a large portion of our stock before moving into our new store in March and to do

into our new store, in March, and to do this we expect to lose money. We de-sire to commence with a fresh stock. On Wednesday afternoon Matthew Scheuler had occasion to go into an oil tank at Bradford, Pa., to make some repairs. He was asphyxiated by the gas arising from the petroleum and was found lying dead in the bottom of the tank.

Bargains will be found in every department. We call special attention to our lot of Black silks of over 10,000 yards, assorted grades, marked \$1 25 to \$2 59 per yard.

These goods will be put at a price lower than ever betore known. Any person buying these silks can if they desire, have their money refunded if dissatisfied. We must sell these goods -must reduce our stock, and every one who can use a black silk for next sum-

We would call the attention of the Trade to this sale and will make it an object for any to purchase now for next he prevalence of diphtherithic complaints. It was stated as a fact that the ravages of this disease are much larger than reported in the press, and is on the increase.

We would call the attention of the selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices re duced 23 per cent. National Publishing Company Philadelphia, Pa occally Case of the day and the prevalence of diphtherithic complaints. Customers from out of Town will find it greatly to their advantage to visit us during this Sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ulsters, Overcoats, Ulsters. Overcoats, Ulsterettes, Winter Suits, Ulsterettes, Winter Suits,

-FOR-MEN, YOUTH AND BOYS' WEAR

For the BEST GOODS and LOWEST PRICES. -CALL ON-

H. HALLOCK & CO., 82 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

> Whose Are The Best? LANDRETHS'

To all who have occasion to purchase Seeds: It is manifest that from Good Seeds only can good Vegetables be obtained: yet we see those who 'xhibit sound sense in most affairs of life, heedlessly purchase seeds of doubtful quality and character. The superior quality LANDRETH'S has been substantiated beyond all question. We therefore invite all who are not already purchasers of Landreths' Seeds to give them a trial. Those remote from Druggists, Grocers and o hers selling our Seeds, can be supplied by us direct at reasonable prices.

Ask your storekeeper for Landreth's Seeds in Original Sealed Packages or drop a Postal Card for prices and catalogue to

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW & COMPLETE STOCK OF Baldwin's American Hay and Fodder Cutters,

Cornell's Premium and Burrall's Iron Corn Shellers; Curved and Straight-Knived Hand Lever Cutters; Lighting and Upright Hay-Knives; American and Hocking Valley Cider Mills; Jersey Apple Grinder and Presser; Bentwood and Thermometer Churns.

A large stock of "New" Timothy and other Field and Garden Seeds always on hand. Also a Complete line of Garden and Farming Tools. Send for Circulars and Prices.



D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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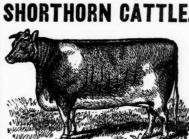
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Poetry.

ROCK OF AGES.

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me. Let me hide myself in thee!" Sang the lady soft and low, And her voice's gentle flow Rose upon the even'ng air, With that sweet and solemn prayers Rock of Ages, c'eft for me, Let me hide myself in th

Yet she sang as oft she had When her heart was gay and glad, Sang because she felt alone, Sang because her soul had grown Weary with the tedious day; Sang to while the hours away. Rock of Ages, cleft for me

Let me hide myself in thee! Where the fitful gaslight falls On her father's massive walls, On the chill and silent street Where the light and shadows meet; There the lady's voice was heard, As the breath of night was stirred Wafting up to God that prayer: Rock of Ages, cleft for me, Let me hide myself in thee

Wandering, homeless, thro' the night, Praying for the morning light, Pale and haggard, wan and weak, With sunken eye and hollow cheek, Went a woman, one whose life Had been wrecked in sin and strife; One, a lost and only child, One by sin and shame defiled; And her heart, with sorrow wrung Heard the lady when she sung. Rock of Ages, cleft for me Let me hide myself in thee

Pausing, low her head she bent, And the music as it went Pierced her blacken'd soul, and brought Back to her (as lost in thought Tremblingly she stood) the past, As she called to mind the days When she walked in virtue's ways When she sang that very song " Rock of Ages, cleft for me, Let me hide myself in thee!"

On the marble steps she knelt, And her soul that moment felt More than she could speak, as there Quivering, moved her lips in prayer And the God she had forgot Smiled upon her lonely lo Heard her as she murmured oft. With an accent sweet and soft, "Rock of Ages, cleft for me,

Little knew the lady fair, As she sang in silence there, That her voice had pierced a soul That hath lived 'neath sin's control Little knew when she had done, That a lost and erring one Heard her-as she breathed that strain-And returned to God again! -F. L. Stanton

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Shepherd of tender vonth. Guiding in love and truth, Through devious ways; Christ, our triumphant King! We come thy name to sing, And here our children bring To shout thy praise.

Thou art our holy Lord! The a'l-subduing Word, Healer of strife Thou did'st thyself abase! That from sin's deep disgrace Thou mightest save our race And give us life.

Thou hast prepared the feast Of holy love, None calls on thee in vain.

Thou art wisdom's High Priest?

Ever be thou our Guide Our Shepherd and our Our staff and song, Jesus, thou Christ of God! By the perennial word, Lead us where thou hast trod,

So now, and till we die, Sound we thy praise on high, And joyful sing. Infants, and the glad throng, Who to thy Church belong,

Unite and swell the song To Christ our King.

Miscellaneons. . HER CHOSEN HUSBAND.

It is a wild winter afternoon, and the wind is roaring fiercely through the heavy trees that are swaying to and fro and casting their dark fitful shadows on the ground be-neath. The dead leaves are whirling round and round in wild disorder, and the long waving grass shines like silver blades as each fresh gust sweeps across it. The very air seems full of suppressed violence, and the graystone towers of Hedley Hall stand out light and graceful against the dark lowering clouds that have spread over the heavens, depriving the earth of even its usual short period of winter twilight.

But the gloominess without only serves to heighten the contrast of a warm handsome room within, where everything is cosy and delightful, and merriment seems general. A tall handsome girl is kneeling on the hearthrug, amusing her companions with spark-ling sallies and witty rejoiners to her several rers who keep plying her with eager compliments and pretty speeches. Her face is brilliant in its coloring, and her thick bronze-gold hair gleams in the wierd red t; but her eyes are soft and dreamy, and her lips sweet and sensitive, softening the clear cold outline of her perfect features. She is the only child and heiress of

wealthy city merchant, and has been made much of all her life. Her graceful freedom of carriage and the queenly bearing of her small well-shaped head have earned for her the false reputation of haughtiness and

A little apart from the group that no surround her laughing, gossiping, and par-taking of the inevitable four-oclock tea are two men who have been standing near the window for some time, apparently taking more in erest in the storm outside than in anything within. The younger of the two manner and debonair, having that name something about him which marks thos seen all that is to be seen. His bright blue eyes are full of good-humored mischief now, as, stroking languidly his fair

"Upon my word, Vere, it seems ridicul-ous that you should lay down your arms so completely at first sight of this country beauty—you who have run the gauntlet successfully in many a campaign both in London and abroad! I have spoken to you three times and you have not answered me once, and you have never taken your eyes off this wonderful enchantress."

His companion turns round impatiently.
"I was looking at her, I confess; but I

was prompted by curiosity, not admiration,"

"Beware then lest the former lead to the latter. Many a sailor would have been saved had not curiosity impelled him to drift closer to the siren voices that lured him on. Sydney Hope is a lovely girl, and will be a treasure to the man who wins her "It is no case of winning," breaks in

Colonel Vere sternly; "few would care to woo so well-known a flirt!" A silence having fallen over the grou

bear the fire, these words rang out with startling vehemence across the room. Even the speaker himself seems frightened at the sound of his own voice, and waits, with a nervousness of which he has not deemed himself capable, for the issue of his remark. Claude Meredith gives a low whistle, and with a slight gesture of discomfiture, turn Although there must be thousands in the

world answering to the same description there seems to be no doubt felt by any as to who is meant, for all eyes are turned inquir ingly on Sydney to see what she will say of do. For an instant a crimson tide floods her face and throat, and with a little gasp of pain she catches her breath; but the noment she recovers herself, and crie

gaily—
"What are you two plotting over there?
In this dim light you look like a couple of conspirators. Come here and be sociable confess your treason, and be absolved."
Colonel Vere comes forward hastily, and Colonel Vere comes forward hastily, and

with a strange new humility bends low before her. "Some treason does not deserve to be for

"True," she returns lightly—"the treachery of a friend, for instance; but the treasonable words of a stranger given," he says remorsefully. treasonable words of a stranger may be treated with indifference."

"But, once a stranger, not always stranger, I trust?" "I do not know; people are so different For myself, I dislike new friends," she for myself, I dislike new friends," she answers carelessly, and then adds politely, "Won't you have some tea, Colonel Vere? we have left you a cup." But Colonel Vere is no tea-drinker, and

says as much as he retires to his window

again, considerably chestfallen.

"By George, Vere, you put your foot in it then!" says young Meredith dryly. "And the daughter of your host too!" "I could bite my tongue out!" is the im-

patient reply.

Colonel Vere is not a man easily moved the casua either to tenderness or regret, the casual observer would say, looking at his brouzed face and rather hard features; but the dark gray eyes can lighten wondrously at times and the thick moustache often hides a sin gularly sweet smile. He is a man feared and respected by all, loved by his friends and the men who have served under him, and admired immensely by young romantic girls, who think more of his height and soldier-like bearing than of the gray hair and other signs of approaching age that are already clearly discernible. Having some slight acquaintance with Mr. Hope, he ha come down at his invitation to spend a few weeks at Hedley Hall, meeting for the firs time the spoilt girl whose fame as a great beauty and incorrigible flirt has already reached his ears. As he watches her, he is almost afraid in his own heart that he ha been unwise to come within so dangerous a influence; but, even as he admits this, he hardens himself against her. When he

pelling, and the few words he speaks are uttered in a quiet disdainful tone that Sydney Hope finds infinitely galling.

Presently the dressing-bell rings, and the guests disperse.

"I hate that man !" says Sydney passion ately to her chosen friend and confidant Maud Terry, as, ready dressed for dinner

they still linger up stairs.
"But he looks so nice, so distinguished,'
demurs gentle Maud, who has always some thing to say in defence of the absent, b they ever so obnoxious.

ey stamps her foot impatiently, and turns away to the glass to re-arrange a re-fractory flower. As she gazes at the bright face reflected in the mirror her expression

changes, and she wheels round quickly.

"Maud," she says impressively, "do you know I have been thinking of something. Papa said some weeks ago that I ought to think of marrying; and now he has asked all these people, and there is not one ineligible mark encounts them. There are Lord ble parti amongst them. There are Lord Mure, Claude Meredith, Colonel Vere—" "But Colonel Vere said," breaks in Maud

innocently, and then stops, abashed.

"Do you think I do not know what he said? Every one heard it!" cried Sydney excitedly. "But that is no reason why he should not change his mind. The flirting he has so sternly denounced has won me many an admirer; let me see if it cannot win me a hundred now and that handard win me a husband now, and that husband Colonel Maxwell Vere!

For one who has so determinedly made up her mind to charm, Sydney Hope's conduct to night is certainly very strange indeed. All through the dinner she is silent, save that now and then she gives utterance to some absurd commonplace that brings slightly scornful light to Colonel Vere

Lord Mure, a slight effeminate-looking man, with pale blue eyes and a weak characterless mouth, is seated next to her; and her father looks up sharply several times as she smiles vapidly in sole answer to his politic empty little speeches.

lite empty little speeches.

But dinner is over at last, and the ladie retire to the drawing-room, Sydney taking a piece of crochet-work from her pocket and commencing to work at it with most unusua ndustry, while the others gather round the piano, or stroll round the room, examining the numberless costly knick-knacks that lie scattered about.

Presently the gentlemen follow, and Sydney flushes crimson as Colonel Vere come straight across the room and takes the sea next to her. But she bends over her worl and counts the stitches aloud in a clear composed voice.

"Are you quite absorbed in your work Miss Hope? "One, two, three, four, five. I beg your

ardon, Colonel Vere; what were you say ing?"
"Nothing worth repeating," he return

biting his lip angrily.
She makes no reply, and with provoking coolness goes on counting and referring to a paper that lies on her lap.

"Are you always so industrious?" in-quires Colonel Vere a few minutes later, chafing at the silence that has fallen upon

"I do not care to be idle"—primly.
"Good Heaven!" he ejaculates in dismay. "Then I suppose you look upon rest and sleep as disagreeable necessities?" "They are certainly a waste of time. I

do not agree with Shakspere when he says,
"Blessed is the man that invented sleep,'"
"Sancho Panza, you mean," Colonel
Vere corrects, startled out of his usual "Ah, I dare say!" rejoins Sydney calmly

"All men of that sort wrote so much alike."
At that moment Lord Mure joins them and asks Sydney to sing.
"I sing so little—hard'y ever before strangers," she answers, with an affected

Clande Meredith looks at her curiously a she says this, and watches her cross to the piano, where she sits down with an air of mportance, and, after carefully arranging her handsome dress, plays some opening chords. The song she has chosen is one that no one present has ever heard before, and apparently no one wishes to hear again;

is a dead silence when it is and, until Lord Mure's murmured thanks break the spell, no one attempts a remark

to think over affairs.

"And so that is the girl that men ar raving about," he says to himself—"a girl with nothing to recommend her but her marvellous loveliness! She is not even a flirt, for she has not sense enough to take up any *role* but that of a spoilt beauty and heiress. And then her absurd mistake' heiress. And then her absurd mistake' about Sancho Panza! O tempora! O mores! Compulsory education would be a boon indeed to the girls of the present age.' In the meantime, Lord Mure having lef

her side for a moment, Claude Meredith crosses over to Sidney.
"Do you remember "Do you remember Brutus feigning idiocy?" he asks in a low tone.
"Yes; why?" she answers, laughing up

"I don't know: but I have been thinking of it all the evening. He had a motive

"Hush!" she cries softly, looking round cautiously. "Perhaps I will tell you some what is yours?"
"Hush!" she

"Of course I will," he answers heartily. "When Sydney reaches her room she sinks down upon a low chair and laughs so merrily that Maud joins in against her will. "I don't know what you are laughing at," she says at length; "but you will never win Colonel Vere in that way. He may not approve of flirts; but no one likes a nonen-

"My dear, you don't understand. He expects me to do everything well, and would admire me were 'I to fulfil his expectation; but that would be all. Now he will be curious to discover wherein lies my attraction."
"And some day you will let him find

"Exactly, my wise little friend," said Sydney, smiling brightly.
"And the crochet?"

"I borrowed it from one of the hous maids. To-morrow I intend to hem dusters and handkerchiefs all day long." And then the conversation turns to less important subjects, until at last "good night" is said, and the two girls separate.

The next morning is dull and rainy, and there is a general doubt as to what is to be the amusement of the day. Sydney, attired in a prim-looking morning dress of Quakerish hue, has already commenced the threat-ened hemming, and Lord Mure is holding her work-basket meekly beside her. "What's to be done, and who's to do it?" says Maud Terry lazily, joining them as

she speaks. "Riding, driving, and skating being out of the question, there is nothing left except theatricals," declares Claude Meredith, who has followed her.

As every one agrees to this, all, except Sydney and Lord Mure, go off to hunt up a play and arrange the cast of characters. An our afterwards Colonel Vere returns alone "It is all settled now, Miss Hope," he says, leaning over a chair close to her and her companion, and looking rather triumphantly into her face.

Is it," she answers indifferently. "And you and I are to be lovers true," e continues, glancing at her furtively.
"Heaven forbid!" cries Sydney de

"We shall have to practice; there are to be lots of rehearsals," he goes on, smiling, emboldened by the laughing light in her

"An over-practiced thing is always a failure," remarks Sydney coldly.

"And what am I to be?" inquires Lord joins the others, his manner is stiff and re-Mure. Colonel Vere looks at him curiously,

while a strange mocking smile hovers round "My rival," he answers curtly. "Ah, yes, exactly!" stammers Lord Mure

measily Sydney goes on working steadily, taking no notice of anything that is said; and pre-sently the others come in with their books, ready to study their several parts.

ready to study their several parts.

Several days pass with very little excitement; the weather is still unpropitious, and most of the time is spent in studying and rehearsing for the theatricals, which promise to be a grand success. Sydney has been very aggravating, reading her parfrom the book in a dull wearisome monot tone and apprently taking no interest. tone, and apparently taking no interest the different scenes.

One morning, as Colonel Vere enters the library, he sees several of her admirers gathered round her, admiring, in what seem him very exaggerated terms, a she is painting.
"May I see what you are doing?" he

asks curiously. Sydney closes her book with a vicious

ittle snap.
"It is nothing much," she says hastily. "But let me see it," he persists. Sydney's eyes sparkle mischievously, and two roguish little dimples are lurking round

her mouth, as she selects a picture and passes it to him. It is a most appalling daub, with thick streaks of paint laid on hap-hazard; and Colonel Vere puts it down t once without comment. "That is not the picture we were looking at," says Lord Mure, rather puzzled. "am sure you never did that, Miss Hope;

and, taking up the portfolio, he produc the one they were at first descussing. A strange expression crosses Colonel Vere's face as he sees the deception that has

een practised on him.
"Ah, this is different!" he says quietly. noting the well-defined lights and shadows and delicate coloring. "This is beautiful Miss Hope!"

"I am glad you like it," she answers blushing deeply; and, gathering up he materials, she escapes from the room. But the explanation she has avoided then is forced upon her later in the day, when she happens to be left alone with Colonel Vere for a few minutes before dinner. She ks uneasily about her, as though meditat ng flight; but the next moment she subits to her fate, and stands looking rather

defiantly at him. "Miss Hope," he commences gently, "wish I could understand you. Is it because you dislike me that you have strve toin hide your real self from me?"

"I do not dislike you, Colonel Vere," says Sydney, lowering her eyes and playing nervously with her fan.

"Then why did you deceive me?"
"But Sydney deceive me?" "But Sydney draws herself up haughtily." You have no right to catechise me in this manner!" she cries indignantly. "And—and it is not likely you would care for

anything that was done or left undone by a At this moment the door opens, and M Hope enters, thus preventing any reply. "Well, Vere, is my little girl amusi

you?" he says, smiling, coming over to where they stand, and laying his hand car-ressingly on his daughter's shining hair Without waiting for an answer, he continues Won't you sing for us, Sydney?"
For an instant she looks up with a flash f mirth in her sweet dark eyes, and then

without demurring, she goes to the piano.

"Ah, I thought so!" says Colonel Vere
to himself, as her exquisite voice rises and
swells in a flood of such soul-stirring melody that the tears come into the eyes of both men as they listen. "I knew such a perfect face and form could not be so utterly sou less!" And, though his words of thank are few when the song ends, Sydney reads something in his eyes that sets her own

glowing happily all the evening.

The next day is the one fixed for the thea tricals; and the whole house seems to be given up to carpenters and curtain-hangers The actors themselves have nearly all re tired to their own rooms, all save Maud Terry and Claude Meredith, who, by some occult process of reasoning, have discovered that two heads are better tan one, even foh

cult parts.

Maxwell Vere has been roaming about like an unquiet spirit, trying to intercept Sydney as she passes from one room to an-other; but save for a few minutes at luncheon, he does not see her at all, and at dinner he whole length of the table is between

At nine o'clock the piece is fixed to com mence; and, as Colonel Vere stands idly waiting in one of the corridors, no change of dress being necessary in his case, Sydney comes sweeping down the stairs in a charming costume designed by Worth. The character she is to take is that of a

confirmed coquette; and something in her manner, as she comes towards him, convinces Colonel Vere that she has entered into her role with considerable gusto. He steps forward eagerly to meet her.

"Miss Hope, may I speak to you for one moment?" he says anxiously laying his

moment?" he says anxiously laying his hand upon hers, as it rests lightly on the dark balustrade. "Colonel Vere, that is my hand you are holding. "I beg your pardon," he says hastily,

drawing back.
"Granted," she answers gravely, making him a deep curtsey and looking so bewitch-ingly demure with her tremulous lips and drooping eyes that Colonel Vere feels a strong inclination to catch her in his arms and kiss her into rebellion. and kiss her into rebellion.

"Sydney, be friends with me," he pleads audaciously, holding out his hand; but she puts her own behind her, and says gaily—

"My name is Miss Hope, Colonel Maxwell Years and Late was friends week."

well Vere; and I hate new friends as much as you detest a flirt!"

And then, before he can retort, she disappears through an open doorway, leaving him a little chestfallen, and very uneasy in his own mind as to what is to be the end of

all this. The plot of the play they are to act is rather old one. The heroine has two overs, and plays them off one against the other, in the end falling in love with the

one she has at first rejected.

For a time everything goes smoothily enough, and then the third act comes, in which the little coquette follows the lover whose worth she has appreciated too late, and pours out her whole heart to him, fearful of legist him for every ful of losing him for ever. Sydney is a capital actress; and, as the

eager passionate words of self-reproach fall from her quivering lips, her slight figure swaying to and fro in a simulated agony of doubt and fear, Colonel Vere's heart beats so rapidly that he can scarcely give the required answer.
"Look into my eyes and tell me you love

ne," is the cruel reply of the now success ful lover, in revenge affecting disbelief of Twice Sydney tries to meet his glance,

"I love you!" she cries excitedly, and stands blushing and trembling before him.

A storm of applause follows this, which ives her time to recover herself; but, when he curtain falls and the players are called Colonel Vere volunteers to go in search her; and some instinct guides straight to the library, where, though the darkness, he sees the glimmer of her dress and jewels. He goes straight up to her.

"Sydney, darling Sydney, what is it?" he asks gently, drawing her to him and stroking her hair fondly. There is no answer, save a convulsive quiver from head to foot and a vain effort to elease herself from his detaining embrace "I love you, Sydney-will you be my

He can see her eyes flash in the darkness s she tries to move away.
"Who would dream of wooing a flirt?"

she cries bitterly.
"I would," he returns, very tenderly. Sydney, can I win you?"
Her head nestles upon his shoulder, and

"I am not worthy of you," she says re-morsefully, as with tearful blushes she confesses everything, and how she meant to win him from the first.

For an instant his face clouds over; but

the next moment it clears again, and he pends down and kisses her lips. "Then at least, my dearest, I was your chosen husband!" he whispers, laughing." EMMA SARA W.

A Story of Libby Prison

Libby Prison, unpleasantly remembered by so many of our Union Soldiery, has lately been sold at auction, and concerning it we find the following narrative by one who, as a Confederate soldier, did guard duty in it for some time:

"So the old prison is sold, is it?" he said. "Well, gentlemen, I never go by that place without laughing, now. I can't help thinking of the cute trick played by a lot of Yankees there. The fact is it was so good that, although I had been ordered to shoot in among them, I disobeyed orders It was about '63, and the Libby building was so crowded that it wouldn't hold any more prisoners, so they put a large lot of them in the second story of the building across the street. Soon after these prisoners came, the prison officials got a large supply of sweet potatoes (regular yams) rom North Carolina, and stored them on the first floor of the building in which those prisoners were confined. Big sweet potatoes wese luxuries in those days, and Turner and those fellows kept a strict

watch over the building, I can tell you The third day after they were stored way, it was noticed that they were disappearing at the rate of about a bushel a day. At first it was thought the rats took them, but a second thought showed that

the idea was absurd. "Sentinels were posted all around the building, with orders to shoot any man they saw stealing those yams, but they didn't see anybody to shoot, and although they were posted there day and night, and no one was allowed to enter the room in which the potatoes were kept, they continued to disappear at the rate of a bushel a day. The Confederates sav their yams disappearing in this way, and were furious. The thing was an unaccountable mystery. The doors and windows of the room were sealed, and private marks were put on the wax, so that if any one of them was opened, it would be known. The next morning the officers went into the room. The wax was all right, but another bushel of potatoes had vanished. Well, sir, it was the maddest crowd you ever saw. They came after me and ordered me to take my stand in the room. They locked me in, and a lighted candle was put at each

end of the room so that I could see. I was ordered to shoot on sight any on I saw stealing those yams. It was terribly lonesome in that room. Just as I would light one candle and go to the other end of the room to light the other, the rats would cut the first one down. They were regular Confederate rats, and a candle was a god-

end to them. waiting for developments. There I stayed this season.

this time Lord Mure takes Colonel Vere's the purpose of learning two not very diffi- till 12 o'clock; but, though I kept my eyes HOW PROTECTION HAS WORKED. on the potatoes all the time, I couldn't se any of them going. Shortly after 12 I

> seemed to be all over the room at once. I cocked my gun and held my breath, but and addressed to the Western Farmers of still I couldn't see any sign of life except America. Mr. Dudley replies directly to the rats creeping about the floer. 'By George!' I thought, 'this darned place is haunted, if there is any such thing as a place being haunted.' The sound stopped. but about ten minutes after it began again. I looked at the pile of potatoes, and presently saw something shoot from the ceiling and fall on them. I saw it was a brick and could distinguish a rope tied to it. I one with the other—the United States go crept a little closer to get a good look at ing to destruction and ruin under its odithe thing, but before I could examine it, ous tariff system, and England prospering it was drawn slowly up, and there was and flourishing under your so-called freeabout a peck of yams sticking to it. It trade. As you have failed to do it, you went up through a hole which had been will pardon me if I make the attempt. cut in the floor above, and presently came For more than ten years you have been down again with a thump right among the living under your so-called free trade potatoes. It was the most artful arrangement you ever saw. The brick had about fifty holes drilled in it, and through each system. We, therefore, have a fair and hole a sharpened ten-penny nail had been run, so that when the brick fell among the vams those nails stuck into every one they fell on.

heard a creaking, grating sound, which

"I couldn't help laughing at the smart dodge those Yankees had taken to get at every year. In 1870 it was over two hunthe yams. I gently put my hand forward dred and fifty-four millions of dollars and caught hold of the rope. Pretty soon they began to draw on, and when it did to over five hundred and forty-seven milnot move I heard one fellow say: 'Steady, boys; the brick's hung in something. Pull her steadily without jerking.' They did the enormous sum of four billion one pull steadily, and fairly lifted me from the floor. 'No jerk; easy, boys, easy,' the director said, and they tugged away. I got pretty red in the face holding to the rope. I was afraid to let go, because I thought some of those spiked nails might strike me, in passing, I thought of my pocket knife, and hauled it out just as they were putting all their weight on the other end of the rope.

"I cut it in two and the end shot bac through the hole in the ceiling, and I could hear a rolling and tumbling on the floor above, showing that the sudden giving way of the rope had had a disastrous effect. I heard another voice say: 'There, now I told you so. You've broken the rope. We've lost our brick, and to-morrow we'll be found out.' 'Can't you see it? We might hook it up.' Next I saw a long neck protruding through the hole, and fellow peering down. Then I called out 'If you trouble any more of those pota toes, I'll shoot.' That fellow's head shot back through that hole just like a terrapin, and it was as still as death up there. hated to tell on them, because it was suc

a sharp scheme of foraging on the enemy, but I had to. When the officers wen; up the next morning to examine the roo , it took a long time to find the hole. I hose Yankees had cut a hole about a foo; square through the floor, and it was done so neatly that it took good eyes to discover it. That was where the officers' yams went

GEN. WALKER, the Census Superintendent, has issued a statement giving the population of the various States and Territories. In some instances the figures are approximated, but they are very nearly correct. At the date when the census was taken, June last, the population of the United States was 50,152,559 and it would be safe now to add about 500,000 to these figures in making a calculation of the population January 1st. In looking over 197,794, and is closely followed by Illinois with a population of 3,078,636. Missouri 1,634,096. Nevada with 62,265 is the State the next smallest, being 146,654. Colorado, the youngest of the States, had 194,649 most people, and Dakota, without Mormons, has 134,502 people. The population of Kansas is very nearly equal to that of South Carolina, that of the former being 995,335 and of the latter 905,706. Both States have outstripped Maryland, whose population is only 935,135.

Rendveer Sankey, of Galveston, bought oottle of five-dollar whiskey to assist him in the celebration of Christmas. The first pul he took from that demijohn was a very short one. He immediately appointed himself an investigation committee of one to find out what was the matter with the exhilarating fluid and discovered that, besides con taining about seventeen defunct army-sized cockroaches, there was also a small mous that needed an inquest very bad. Sankey

took that whiskey back where he got it from, and wanted his money back. The grocer handed him back \$3. But I paid you \$5 for the gallon." "I know that," responded the grocer, but we gave you three-dollar whiskey all We are not going to bankrup ourselves by paying you back your \$5, when you only get three-dollar whiskey. We are not doing that kind of business."

"But don't I owe you something more for

all those cockroaches?" "Oh, no," said the grocer, with a magnificent wave of his hand. "You can keep the

"Thanks," said Sankey, bursting into tears and grasping the hand of the noble tradesman. "I am so glad you didn't make any mistake about that whiskey. If I find second-hand cockroaches and neglected mice in your three-dollar whiskey I might have found a pickled mule or some other bric-a-brac in the five dollar article," and weeping copiously. Mr. Sankey bowed him

This will explain why there was no eggnog at the Sankey mansion on Galveston

YEARS ago the oyster did not figure to any extent in the finances of this country, but the time has arrived when that slippery, slimy little bivalve plays quite an importestimated that the oyster sales in New York over three thousand five hundred persons are there employed in the trade. The exportation to European markets has also in-"After a lot of worry I get the rats out of the way, and sat down near the door hundred thousand barrels will be shipped points, replying to the first that he did not cannot prepare the dry buy the liquid. It has

Mr. Thomas H. Dudley has written a pamphlet in reply to the one sent out some time since by Mr. Augustus Mongredien, Mr. Mongredien, and from what he says we take the following: "A stranger in reading your book would

system, and for more than ten years we have been living under our present tariff square test of the workings of both systems for ten years and longer, but we will confine our comparison to the last ten years. We have seen that during this period the balance of trade has been against you (\$254,000,000), and in 1879 it had grown lions of dollars (\$547,000,000), and for the whole ten years the total amount reaches hundred and sixty-four million six hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-one dollars (\$4,161,618,761.] That is, your people have had to buy from the people of other nations this much more than you have sold to them. How has it been with the Unted States, with her trade, during this period? In the year 1879 the acounts stands thus: Our exports, \$710,439,441; cur imports, \$446,777,775; excess of exports over imports, \$264,661, 666. And for the last ten years our excess of exports over our imports, \$329,921,523. The balance of trade to this extent has been in our favor. In other words, we have sol I this much more than we have had to buy from foreign countries. After paying for everything we have purchased abroa I, we have left this amount of surplus, tesides all of our income none of which has been used in purchasing foreign co rmodities. To this extent, then, we have accumulated and increased our recurces. We have seen what you lost uring the same period.

Now, if there were two individuals do-

ing business, the one taking in more than

he was paying out, and the other paying out more than he was receiving, which would you say was doing the most prosperous business? As between individuals, we would say that the one who was accumulating was growing rich, while the other who was losing would be growing poor. Suppose we apply this principle to the dealings between the people of the United States and the people of England. It we do, which nation has been the most prosperous or successful-England with her so called free trade, or the United States, with her protective system? Let us have the matter still further. Prosperity in individuals generally shows itself, and as individuals make what we call a nation, let us see which gives the most evidence of prosperity, England or the United States, during the past ten years. We, on our part, have paid off during this the returns it will be seen that New York period, over five hundred millions of dolleads all the States with a population of lars of our national debt, and besides other 5,083,173. Pennsylvania follows with 4,- improvements in houses, factories, public ildings, etc., have built and and put into operation 39.653 miles of railroad, at an expense of over one billion four has 2,169,091, Indiana 1,978,858, Kentucky hundred millions of dollars, costing more 1,648,599, Iowa 1,624,463, and Michigan than twice as much as all the vessels that you have afloat in your mercanof the smallest population, and Delaware's tile navy, and carrying ten times the merchandise, and worth to us in our inland commerce, and in developing people when the census was taken. Of our country and its resources, a hun the Territories, Utah with 143,907 has the dred times more than all the navies in the world would be, if we owned them; and, during this period, we have increased in population and material wealth more than any nation on the earth, and to day, in intelligence, and in everything that is embraced in the term civilization, and that goes to constitute national greatness, stand second to none, and in the progress we look forward its work, and now covers Ireland with its branches. Within the have made are without an equal in history. So much for the abominable tariff which So much for the abominable tariff which has been adopted by the League, the ten-you and your people hate so much. Do dency of which has been to give the moveyou not think we can stand this ruin a little while longer? During the last ten years I find you built about 3,200 miles of railroad, not quite half as many as were built in the United States during the last year. Will you tell us how much of your national debt you paid? What has been any capacity for a landlord. Such, in brief, is the history of the Irish Land League. The organization is virtually in possession your increase in population and wealth? What progress have you made in civiliza tion and intelligence? Some, I hope, I

leave you to give the figures." THAT FISHERY AWARD.

The Officials of the Dominion Falsifying Returns so as to Swindle the United

recent award in the Halifax Fishery Commission case, in which it is now perfectly plain to everybody that this country was swindled out of \$6,000,000 by deliberate falsification of statistics, and downright perjury. It seems that the documents of the Commission were placed in the hands of Prof. Hind, of Nova Scotia, for analysis and indexing, and he discovered that some of the figures were forgeries. When the Professor, who seems to be an honorable man, became satisfied from the proofs before him that these frauds had been perpetrated, he sought to lay them before the Canadian Premier, but was snubbed. He next attempted to lay them before Lord Salisbury, and was again snubbed, and ant part in our business transactions. It is told that the American statistics were just as bad as the English, and that the Amerithis winter will reach \$4,500,000, and that can representatives in the Commission would have discovered the forgeries if there had been any. In his last letter to the Governor-General, Prof. Hind briefly will not be greatly benefitted by a thorough find any falsifications in the United States | the same effect .- Palladium.

naturally think we were in a deplorable condition, and fast going to ruin. You ought to have drawn a corresponding picture of England, so that we could have displayed them side by side, and compared

> of the reason why the American Commission could not discover the forgeries and falsification of figures with another that ought to make every decent Canadian hang his head with shame. He says: "When Americans dealt with persons

specially named by her gracious Majesty the Queen for the express purpose of friendly contention with them, they assumed that they were dealing with gentle-men incapable of dishonest dealing as to falsified fish-catch statistics."

In his closing letter to the Governor-General, Prof. Hind requests that he be officially summoned by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries "to make good his statements and to point out additional frauds to which no allusion has yet been made," indicating that the swindle is even a dirtier one than the charges mentioned above would go to show. As the Canadian Premier appears to be afraid to say anything in reply, it is pretty safe to conclude that the statements of Prof. Hind cannot be controverted. It therefore becomes the duty of the United States to inquire into and ascertain the exact facts, and if they bear out the charges of Prof. Hind against the Canadian officials, a demand should be made upon that government for a return of the sum they have, by means of forgery and perjury, drawn from our treasury. There should be no shuffling about this, but a demand made for a return of the money stolen.

The Irish Land League.

The history of the Irish organization which now defiantly confronts the British Government, is but a brief one. The movement which has terminated in the Land League and its de facto government of Ireland, commenced in 1878. For several seasons prior to that year there had been a succession of short crops, and when the harvest again failed in 1878, the poorer orders of the tenantry, finding face to face with grim want, began to agitate for a reduction of rents to enable them to tide over the threatened crisis. The landlords largely sympathized with them, and hundreds of them remitted large percentages of their rental. The concessions made b the landlords, at the time, were applaude and gratefully received. There were those, however, who saw that

the time was favorable for the establishm of a coercive policy, and among them Michael Davitt, now so well-known in con-nection with the Land League operations. In the month of April, 1879, h the peasantry of county Mayo at Irishtown and from this started the agitation which Parnell, Davitt and others have fanned systematized and extended by means of th League all over Ireland. In August, 1879. a representative meeting of Irish farmers was held in the city of Dublin, which resulted in the consolidation of farmers' clubs throughout Ireland and the formation of a body known as the "Irish Farmers' Union."
This first started the idea of a League and the adoption of a constitution for its govern-ment. To think was to act, and on 21st of October, 1879, the "Irish National Land League" was formally constituted. By common consent, Mr. Parnell was called to the head of the organization, and a considerable portion of the Catholic clergymen, like Fathers Behan and Sheehey, actively engaged in aiding the movement. At the for-mation of the League, its objects were de-clared to be, "first, to bring about a reduc-tion of rack rents; second to facilitate the obtaining the ownership of the soil by the occupiers." Having declared the purposes of the organization, the annexed resolution of the organization, the annexed resolution was passed: "That the objects of the League can best be attained by promoting organiza-tions among tenant farmers, by defending those who may be threatened for refusing to pay unjust rents, by facilita-ting the working of the Bright clauses of the Land act during the winter, and by obtaining such reforms in the law relating to land as will enable every tenant to become the owner of his holding by paying a fair rent for a limited number of years." Although the League has received no

support from the Irish press, it has not been without the means, pecuniary or otherwise, present year a new principle of agitation ment a more decided character. This prin ciple, so called, is the social excomm and every man who enters upon a farm from of Ireland, and its leaders rule the masses with an iron hand. They have rendered the legally established courts a nullity, created a government which usurps the tions of regularly constituted authority, en-forced strict obedience from the people, and all this has been accomplished through the tyranny of an ostracism quite as terrible to brave as death. It only remains for the League to take one additional step to plunge Ireland into a revolutionary conflict with he British government.

A very vigorous fight is taking place among our Canadian neighbors over the DR. CHARLES LYMAN, a veterinary surgeon sent by Commissioner Le Duc to England, to examine into the causes which have led to the embargo on the importation of American cattle, has made public his report. It is not quite settled whether the animals condemned in Englandand cut of the 11,000 examined in England only six have been condemned-are affected with pleuro-pneumonia or bronchitis. The six animals condemned in Liverpool were traced to a place west of Buffalo, and five of them passed through Canada on the way to the seaboard. Prof. Lyman advises Congress to adopt stringent laws to check the spread of the disease, while not certain that the disease exists. He estimates the loss to American cattle-dealers through the English restrictions at \$2,250,-000, and intimates that Eastern men suffer

THERE is scarcely a person to be found who

official statistics, but that he did find enormous falsifications and forgeries in the British statistics, and that it was his duty to point them out to the authorities; and to the second that the artifices covered by the secret appendix were so skillfully worked out that it was impossible for Americans to detect the frauds without going through the details of some eighty volumes of trade and navigation returns, covering twenty-six years, and even then, without the aid of the secret appendix, they would never be able to find out the most important frauds, such, for instance, as the transformation of land animals into marine products, in the trade and navigation re-Professor Hind follows this statement

Step out to the sang you like bes Sing, lad, though you sing throu keep mind o'the words tha A strong stout heart and a sturdy Then I said to my heart, "Gie My feyther stepped, laughing, be

> wherever you stray, Keep mind-a strong heart and o'er the steepest brae.' Now far from the bonnie Scoto travelled full many a mile. Yet always, in trouble or sorrow, hills o'Argyle, Say, " Heart, gie the order for

JANUARY 10, 188

O'ER THE HILLS O'

I said, when a laddie o'ten, as I

Argyle,
The way is sae rocky and steep

Just leave me, and gang on you

Then my feyther stooped down

"Why, Donald," he said, "be

A strong, stout heart and a stur

"It isna the steepness," I said, '

will just hae to gang.
Thick, Donald o'mither and han

up for your life;

bonnets o'Fife?'

langest way.

ing, I walked or I ran;

And sae, ere the storm-clouds

And feyther sat watching the cuddled close to his side.

"Donald," he said, "my dear

ed me "his bonnie brave n

were safe at our ain firesid

the steepest brae."

wearifu' lang." .. Tut! tut! if your heart gies the

ried me a tender bit kiss.

mind o' the words that I s

no likely to miss.

many a mile;

up the ould ' Bonnets o' 3 And then I set dourly and brave mountains o'life, For the thought o' my feyther is ald," I hear him say, "Keep mind-a strong heart and o'er the steepest brae." -Harper

COW'S TEET Ignorance Stalking Thro

A couple of Third War each other on the sidewall morning as they were sta places of business, and one who resides on Van Buren other, a Jackson-street ma any front teeth on their u Jackson-street man was a at the question, as there ha said about cows, but replie "Why, of course they h

on their upper jaw; how off grass if they hadn't?" The Van Buren-street was not a question of question of fact; and i street man did not know had front teeth on the upp he ought to say so. "I di for your opinion," he said

you knew." The Jackson-street man tled at this, and replied wit He said if he had a child who would ask such a qu he should be afraid the chi You would?" "I certainly should."

as it is such a simple que you can tell me whether front teeth on their upper

"Then," said the Van B

they have not." "Why, of course they h "They have, eh?" " Yes." "I'll bet you \$10 they h Van Buren street citizen,

of bills, and peeling off a and shaking them at his r un or shut un. 'There is some inferna thing," said the other s

might have known it, too, asked me such an inferna "No catch at all about other, "if cows have got their upper jaws the \$10 is

haven't, the money is could be fairer than tha But still the Jackson st ed. It was barely possible not have any front teeth jaws. He remembered, th biting off grass always th outward, while a horse r jerking his pose inward. H at how near he had come ized, but he did not like The two were then near th the corner of Jackso gan streets, and the man was sure that a butch for certain whether or not

open the door and said to "Linehan, have cows g their upper jaws?" Linehan was running a roast of beef, but he stop in astonishment, and said

teeth on their upper jaws

"Have cows got front per jaws?" "Cows?" "Yes?" "Got front teeth on the

"Yes."

"Upon my word I don "You don't know?" "No. You see I buy quarter at the slaughter have anything to do with I can find out for you wh "I wish you would."

So the Jackson-street door, and rejoined his no two walked along withou A milk wagon was seen street, and it was resol driver and ask him the popularly supposed that n or less familiar with c Buren street citizen cleare yelled, "Hello!" The up, and said:

"Go ahead with your t any water or chalk in the you the whole of it." The citizens told him to had no intention of testin

teeth on their upper jaws The milkman looked a minute, and then whippe and drove off, mentioning fool that they were. U

only wanted to know if

t that he did find enand forgeries in the d that it was his duty the authorities; and e artifices covered by x were so skillfully was impossible for the frauds without goetails of some eighty d navigation returns, years, and even then, e secret appendix, they to find out the most ch, for instance, as the

ollows this statement e American Commisver the forgeries and es with another that decent Canadian hang

nd animals into marine

le and navigation re-

. He says: s dealt with persons her gracious Majesty express purpose of with them, they as-

re dealing with gentle-shonest dealing as to atistics. iter to the Governorrequests that he be by the Minister of at the swindle is ever

"to make good his point out additional allusion has vet been e charges mentioned ow. As the Canadian e afraid to say anyretty safe to conclude f Prof. Hind cannot therefore becomes the States to inquire into act facts, and if they of Prof. Hind against ds, a demand should overnment for a return , by means of forgery from our treasury. shuffling about this,

and League he Irish organization confronts the British brief one. The moveminated in the Land facto government of in 1878. For several year there had been a crops, and when the in 1878, the poorer ry, finding then want, began to agitate ents to enable them to

for a return of the

hized with them, and itted large percentages concessions made by ime, were applauded d. for the establishment y, and among them so well-known in connd League operations. , 1879, he harangued Mayo at Irishtown, d the agitation which others have fanned, nded by means of the d. In August, 1879, ing of Irish farmers

of Dublin, which retion of farmers' club rish Farmers' Union."
dea of a League and
titution for its govern-Irish National Land lly constituted. By Parnell was called to zation, and a considerholic clergymen, like ovement. At the forits objects were de-bring about a reduc-econd to facilitate the hip of the soil by the declared the purposes annexed resolution objects of the League

promoting organiza armers, by defending atened with eviction ust rents, by facilita-e Bright clauses of the law relating to land y paying a fair rent f years." que has received no press, it has not been cuniary or otherwise, work, and now covers nches. Within the the League, the tenon to give the move-character. This prin-social excommunica-

Boycotting," of any ters upon a farm from been evicted for nonlord. Such. in brief Irish Land League. tually in possession They have rendered ch usurps the funcituted authority, en-from the people, and plished through the quite as terrible to only remains for the

N, a veterinary surissioner Le Duc to ato the causes which o on the importa-, has made public quite settled whethned in Englandramined in England demned-are affectonia or bronchitis nned in Liverpool west of Buffalo, and ough Canada on the Prof. Lyman ad stringent laws to disease, while not se exists. He esti-

Eastern men suffer son to be found who itted by a thorough very spring. If you uy the liquid. It has

rican cattle-dealers

strictions at \$2,250,-

O'ER THE HILLS O' ARGYLE.

I said, when a laddie o'ten, as I gaed o' the hills o' Argyle, "The way is sae rocky and steep, I am weary this many a mile; Just leave me, and gang on yoursel'; the road I'm

no likely to miss."
Then my feyther stooped down wi' a laugh, and gied me a tender bit kiss. "Why, Donald," he said, "be a man, and keep mind o' the words that I say,
A strong, stout heart and a sturdy step gang o'el

"It isna the steepness," I said, "but the way is sae wearifu' lang." Tut! tut! if your heart gies the order, your body

will just hae to gang.
Thiok, Donald o'mither and hame, and dinna give Step out to the sang you like best-'Here's to the

Sing, lad, though you sing through your tears, and keep mind o'the words that I say,
A strong stout heart and a sturdy step win o'er the

Then I said to my heart, "Gie the order." Sing-

My feyther stepped, laughing, beside me, and called me " his bonnie brave man." And sae, ere the storm-clouds had gathered, we

And feyther sat watching the snaw-drifts, wi'me lled close to his side "Donald," he said, "my dear laddle, no matter

wherever you stray, Keep mind-a strong heart and a sturdy step gang

Now far from the bonnie Scotch Highlands, I've travelled full many a mile. Yetalways, in trouble or sorrow, I think o'er the

hills o'Argyle, Say, "Heart, gie the order for marching!" strike up the ould ' Bonnets o' Fife," And then I set dourly and bravely my face to the

For the thought o' my feyther is wi'me; and "Donald." I hear him say,

"Keep mind-a strong heart and sturdy step gang o'er the steepest brae." -Harper's Young People.

COW'S TEETH.

Ignorance Stalking Through the Land.

A couple of Third Ward citizens met each other on the sidewalk last Monday morning as they were starting for their places of business, and one of them, a man who resides on Van Buren street, asked the other, a Jackson-street man, if cows had any front teeth on their upper jaw. The Jackson-street man was a little astonished at the question, as there had been nothing said about cows, but replied promptly.

"Why, of course they have front teeth on their upper jaw; how could they bite off grass if they hadn't?"

The Van Buren-street man said it was not a question of logic, but a question of fact; and if the Jacksonstreet man did not know whether cows had front teeth on the upper jaw or not he ought to say so. "I did not ask you for your opinion," he said, "I asked if you knew.'

The Jackson-street man was a little nettled at this and replied with some warmth. He said if he had a child three years old who would ask such a question as that, he should be afraid the child was an idiot "You would?"

"I certainly should."

'Then," said the Van Buren-street man "as it is such a simple question, of course you can tell me whether cows have got front teeth on their upper jaws or whether they have not." 'Why, of course they have.'

"They have, eh?"

"I'll bet you \$10 they haven't," said the Van Buren street citizen, pulling out a roll of bills, and peeling off a couple of fives and shaking them at his neighbor. "Put up or shut up. "There is some infernal catch about this

might have known it, too, the minute you asked me such an infernally idiotic ques

"No catch at all about it," replied the other, "if cows have got front teeth on their upper jaws the \$10 is yours. If they haven't, the money is mine. Nothing could be fairer than that, could there?'

But still the Jackson street man hesitat ed. It was barely possible that cows did not have any front teeth on their upper jaws. He remembered, then, that cows in biting off grass always threw their noses outward, while a horse nipped it off by jerking his pose inward. He was astonished at how near he had come to being victimized, but he did not like to come down The two were then near the meat market at the corner of Jackson and Michigan streets, and the Jackson street man was sure that a butcher would know for certain whether or not cows had front teeth on their upper jaws; so he pushed open the door and said to the proprietor.

"Linehan, have cows got front teeth on their upper jaws?" Linehan was running a skewer through a roast of beef, but he stopped, looking up

in astonishmen:, and said, "What?" "Have cows got front teeth on their up.

per jaws?" 'Cows?"

"Yes?"

"Got front teeth on their upper jaws?" "Yes."

"Upon my word I don't know?"

"You don't know?" "No. You see I buy my beef by the quarter at the slaughter house, and don't have anything to do with the heads. But I can find out for you when I go over."

"I wish you would." So the Jackson-street man closed the door, and rejoined his neighbor, and the two walked along without saying a word. A milk wagon was seen coming up the driver and ask him the question, as it is popularly supposed that milkmen are more or less familiar with cows. The Van Buren-street citizen cleared his throat and yelled, "Hello!" The milkman reined up, and said:

Go ahead with your tests. If you find any water or chalk in that milk I'll give you the whole of it."

The citizens told him to be calm, as they had no intention of testing his milk, but a coach that will never turn over. It would only wanted to know if cows had front take me some time to work off what's in

teeth on their upper jaws. The milkman looked at them about a minute, and then whipped up his herses with thanks and compliments of the comand drove off, mentioning some kind of a ing season. Head crops, like field crops, fool that they were. Up on Wisconsin require threshing and dressing, and the

ing milk, and overtaking him they explained the dispute. He smiled pityingly upon their ignorance, and said:

"Of course cows have front teeth on their upper jaws-a driveling idiot ought to know that much. A cow would be a handsome looking object without any front teeth in her upper jaw, wouldn't

"I've concluded to take that bet of other. "Come, now, down with your dust. Put up or shut up."

"Why did't you do it, then, when you had a chance? I never claimed to know whether a cow had front teeth on her upper jaw or not; I only thought I had read so somewhere, and asked to see if you knew about it for certain. But now that the thing is settled, there is nothing to bet on as I can see."

"O, of course not," said the Jackson street man, sarcastically, "of course not. Just then Mr. Clark, of the Newhall House happened along, and as the milkman picked up his lines and drove off, the Van Buren-street man asked Mr. Clark if he knew anything about cows. Mr. Clark said he did, having formerly been a farmer and a cattle buyer.

"Well," said the Van Buren streeter, 'do you know I got the queerest idea in my head this morning about cows that a man ever had. Somehow or other I got an idea that cows had no front teeth on their upper jaw; and I actually offered to bet ten dollars with this man that such was the case. I don't see what possessed me.' "Well, if you had bet you would have

won the money," said Mr. Clark. "What!" exclaimed both the citizens to

"I say if you had bet you would have won the money, for cows have no front teeth on their upper jaws."

"Sweet spirit hear my prayer," said the Van Buren street citizen, as he brought out his roll, and peeled off the two fives again and shook them at the Jackson-street man, who turned away with a sickly smile and said he could not be always pulling out his money!

Ignorance seems to be stalking through the land like a Kansas grasshopper on stilts .- Peck's Sun.

A Discriminate Reader.

Under the above heading the Agricultur al Gazette (London) prints the following letter from a correspondent who signs himself "Rustic Noodle," but whose reflections, though couched in homely phraseology, are yet both "cute" and

"I always read your paper, and I laugh to think sometimes what a many different tales you tell in the course of the year. There is a difference between people up your way and down here. Folk up your way goes in strong for following the wind, blow from where it may. Sometimes you are all for this, and sometimes all for that, A little while ago you were hot and strong for market gardening, and then we poor blind creatures down here were fools, you as good as said, not to do more in that line. Then you dropped that topic, and wired in the week after upon something else; and so you go on rattling away all the year around, never stopping nor looking back, and eating more of your own words in a month than we do down here in a lifetime. More than once I have heard you say-write, I mean-'I don't care a toss for consistency; I'm for writing what runs in my head at the time.' Down here when our heads are empty, which is pretty | notes that a rail was up.

much the case with us, and we have noththing," said the other suspic ously; "I ing in our knowledge boxes worth writing down, why, then, we don't write anything down. That's the difference between peo ple up your way and us. There's no of fense, sir, in this, I hope, for I was thinking of you last night for three hours right off, by the fireside, when they all thought I was only smoking my pipe. And I can see plainly that you are right. Once upon a time a sower went forth to sow, and sow ing, sir, is your business. It is ours to see after the weeding of the crop what comes up. You sow the best you can, that I am sure on. You must go to market for seed, same as other folk; and no doubt you lays hold of the best you can find, and selects it same as we do. If there's tares in what you sows, that ain't your fault. They are there by nature, as we read in Scripture. So, sir, when folks up your way shoots off what runs in their heads at the moment, and there ain't nothing there but maggots at that particular time, folk down here ought not to blame 'em, but to wait with patience for something useful. I can see plainly your business is to keep on sowing. Any donkey that brays down here can see that you can't put out a public notice saying 'nothing to sow this week.' We look for the Agricultural Gazette once every seven days, whether or no, and we like the pithy bits better than the long yarns. A heavy cargo is more than we can get rid of at a time. One lecture a week is like shall be charged one dollar. The ten cents Sunday's sermon-as much as most can may be recovered, but the dollar goes to swallow. At this time of year, when the the conductor or the company, whichever meetings and shows are on, I can remem- is the smartest. ber some years back thinking it my duty as a subscriber to the paper, to bolt down | ticket, and put it in the safe. He shall as much as made me feel as if I had swallowed a hav-stack. At this present time I've altered my ideas, and think it my duty to stop short of perusing every word you may please to indite at a busy season. And so, sir, in conclusion, I take up my pen at this time of the year, towards its close, to thank you for all favors. I owe street, and it was resolved to hail the you, on the whole, many a pound, and whenever I have found you travelling on ed a road that would have led me astray, I have always had sense enough to see it. 'Walker!' I say to myself sometimes, sitting by my fireside at night; 'that advice were not concockited for our parish.'

lights up after a hardish day's over, I sees

things like a flash; and then, sir, I can see

what your mission is. I can see you are in

my mind at this periodic annual, so I will

wind up with this observation, coupled

of the age were Press and Pulpit. That employes. man, sir, was a fool,"

A Broker's Romance.

It is a very touching incident. We heard a Southern editor telling it on an elevated train yesterday, and he was in a great hurry to get home and put it in his empty bottles gathered on the road-bed, yours," said the Jackson street man to the paper and make an affidavit that it was said the foremen shall every year send a true. The scene of the romance opens in report of the same to the supervisor. a palatial mansion in New York. A lady sits in a parlor filled with the most costi luxuries. Diamonds as big as filberts glitter in her ears. Lace costing \$36 per vard almost hides the color of her dress from sight. A clock costing \$18,000 strik es the hour of 4 P. M. At this moment her husband rushes into the house, pale haggard, suspenders broken, hat bunged up and his boots all mud.

"Have you-have you caught the epi zootic?" she gasps as she starts up. "Oh! wife, we are busted-ruined-

gone up-smashed flat as a shingle!" he moaned in reply. "How?"

"I invested \$75,000 in the Crooked River railroad at 98 and it has declined to 4! Jay Gould has bought and consolidated We must leave this palace and al these luxuries and works of art and take two fourth-story rooms over in Brooklyn." She laughed merrily and long. Had

the sudden news crazed her? He thought it had; but he was green. She left the room for a moment and returned with a pillow-case containing \$200,000 in green backs. "Let the Crooked River railroad crook

away!" she laughed as she emptied the money at his feet. "You have given me this money during the past five years, a few thousand dollars at a time, to buy little articles of toilet. I had saved it up to get me a pair of stockings for Sunday, but cheerfully hand it over to my good husband to set him on his pins. Take it, my darling, and if you can get a whack at Jay Gould bite him hard, and I'll back you the documentary evidence to prove it, Mizzes with the \$50,000 I had laid away to send to the heathen on Christmas!"

They embraced. All was joy and peace -Wall Street Daily News.

A New Code for Railroads.

A newspaper published down in the coal regions of Pennsylvania suggests a new code of railway rules, from which we

make some extracts: There shall be three classes of trainsfirst, second, and third-and they shall have right of way in the order named.

The first class shall consist of coal train only. They shall have the preference over everything else.

The second class includes mail, construc tion, and mixed trains.

The third class consists of passenge rains-way, accommodation, and express No passenger train shall leave a station antil at least five coal trains have passed it Trains must run on time when an ex

cursion or the president's special car is on the road. On such occasions all regular lines will be delayed one hour No female will be allowed in the mai

No smoking cars or water tanks will be allowed on trains which have a parlor-car attached. For any of these luxuries the passengers must pay fifty cents. A lamp unside down on an engine sig

nifies that the fireman is drunk-the smoke stack upside down that the engineer we weigh our words too much I admit, and is drunk-and an engine upside down de Seven toots of the whistle denotes that

there is a calf on the track The fireman will go out on the pilot and attach two green flags to it's tail. The calf will then run as an extra. If he don't make schedule

time call the coroner. When a baggage-master acts as a con ductor, he must put on airs-two airs if on a regular train, and three airs if on an ex-

Before leaving the station, the conductor must call out the name of the last station passed, and each passenger must name the

place he came from. On arriving at a station the conductor and engineer will go into the telegraph office and write home to their families. They will stay there until they know their train is behind time. They will then run

back to the next station. Each passenger may ask seven questions of the conductor between each two stations. The conductor must answer these

questions civilly, without swearing or looki g mad. The uniform of conductors shall here after consist of a seamless sack, the mouth to be strapped around the neck like a mail bag. The conductor shall have his hands tied behind him and wear a gag in his mouth. He shall carry an iron safe on his back, the key of which shall be kept at headquarters." When ten cent fares are paid on the train the passenger

The passenger must punch his own then tell the conductor where he was born and where he expects to die when he goes to. If the conductor is sassy he must also be punished.

At the end of every trip the conductor must make a written report of the num ber of cars, number, color, and age of passengers, together with any accidents deaths, or births which may have occur

On arriving at the end of his route the conductor shall be stripped and searched with a toothpick, nail-brush, and fine comb, to see that he has no tickets conceal ed about him. The supervisor must make a daily in When I puts on my considering cap and

spection of the track. This can usually be done best from the smoking car of a pas Foremen must, before each annual in spection, have the roads swept, the ends

of all the ties sandpapered, the faces of all embankments shaved, and all fences and telegraph poles whitewashed. For repairing the track, select the time

street they saw another milkman, deliver- press is a patent combined finishing ma- for thirty minutes before and after the chine, with a Boby's screen fitted to it. I arrival of each train. Better sacrifice your heard a man say that the two greatest liars own time than the lives of the company's

Foremen must see to the gathering of all perishable crops along the road, such as melons, peaches, etc., Quail, rabbits, etc., should be attended to in season.

An accurate account must be kept of all oil, waste, cinders, cigar-stumps, and

VARIETIES.

HAD DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.-Stebbin left his night-key in his other pants when he went down to headquarters to see how the returns were coming in, and when he reached nome at 2 A. M., and spent half an hour experimenting with his button-hook in the keyhole, he concluded he was at the wrong house. Hailing a passing policeman, he in-

"Know Stebbins? o-('ic) old Zach Stebbins?"

"Oh, yes," answered the policeman, recognizing him.

"Know where he lives?" " Certainly."

"Well, 'f'ou'll just sh-('ic) show where old ach Stebbins l- ('ic) lives, 1----"I'll show you where he lives, you goodfor-nothing brute," came a voice from the

Louse, when Stebbins dismissed the police-"Much 'blice m' frien'-but the don- ('ic) dou'ful distric's heard from n's goin' f'r me by a' ('ic) increased majority. 'Rah f'r-!' Stebbins was leaning heavily against the door, when it was suddenly opened by Mrs.

Stebbins, and the enthusiastic outburst cut

short by his falling headlong into the hall.

Mrs. Stebbins used him for a door-mat tor about two minutes, and then, in the exuber nce of her wrath, shouted: "Zachariah Stebbins, you are an old fool." "Mizzes Stebbins," said Mr. Stebbins, getting on his feet and steadying himself by clinging to Mrs. Stebbins's night ulster, "lem ('ic) lemme co'grash'laish yer. Although we ha-('ic) haven't agreed for years, I'm g' ('ic) 'pared to second the motion. I am a fool 'in doush you f' ('ic) forget it. I've got

"What's that, you say?" "You said I was a foo- ('ic) ool, n' I say I've got the documentary ev'dence to prov

Stebbins; I ('ic) I've got the documentary

evidence to prove it.'

"What do you mean by documentary evilence, Zachariah Stebbins, say?" "My marriage c'tificate, M' ('ic) Mizzes Stebbins; my marriage c'tificate, madam." Stebbins was fined \$50 a month alimony a the subsequent proceedings.

Not even a lawyer, however skilful in cros examination, can make a witness tell the truth, provided the witness wishes to evade it. It is impossible to put a question in such exact language that it will demand the desired answer. It was necessary on a certain oc casion in court, to compel a witness to testify as to the way a Mr. Smith treated his horse. 'Well, sir," said the lawyer with a sweet and winning smile-a smile intended to drown all suspicion as to ulterior purposes-" how does Ar. Smith generally ride a horse?" The witess looked up, innocently, and replied: Generally a-straddle, sir, I believe." The lawyer asked again: "But, sir, what gait does he ride?" The imperturbable witness answered: "He never rides any gate at all, ir but I have seen his boys ride every gate on the farm." The lawver saw he was on the track of a Tartar, and his next question was very insinuating: "How does Mr. Smith ride when he is in company with others? I demand a clear answer?" "Well, sir," said the witness, "he keeps up with the rest, if his horse is able to, or if not he falls behind." The lawyer was by this time almost beside himself, and asked: "And how does he ride when he is alone?" "I don't know," was the reply; "I was never with him when alone," and there the case dropped.

A MAN formerly of considerable note in the journalistic and literary world, whose renown has since been clouded by the notoriety of a great scandal, was at a crowded evening party in New York some years ago, standing in an upstair-corridor. To him a lady, in a magnificent dress and sparkling with jewels, came with great eagerness. Though she was unknown to him, he naturally supposed she had recognized him by the light of his genius, shining on his Hyperion brow, or knew him by reputation. He was therefore prepared to receive her with smiles. "Are you the waiter?" she demanded. "No!" retort ed he, with looks of thunder, "are you the chambermald?" and he darted downstairs.

NOTHING in the world is so strong as a fixed habit, good or bad. The seaman cannot sleep soundly on shore, because he misses the ossing of the ship and the roaring of the wind. We heard lately of a forlorn widow who the third night after her husband's death sat at the window watching the stars with sleepless eyes. At last her thoughts, sad and weary, broke into a soliloquy-"This trying to get to sleep," she said, "without a quarrel of some kind is so new that I can't stand it." Just then two men under her window fell to fighting. She watched the conflict to the end, then quietly undressed, saying, "That's kind of homelike," and in a few minutes was fast asleep.

A Boston lady who went to join her] husband in his new Western home was surprised to find that among the young ladies of the place he had the reputation of being "the neanest man that ever was." Wishing to know the reason, she asked a bevy of damsels one day, when one of them spitefully rep ied: Because he came out here looking spruce and young, and went on till all the girls got interested in him, and then up and sent for you! And that was the first we knew he was married! Mean? I guess so!"

THERE is a great deal of interesting conversation going over the telephone wires, if you have the machine open and listen. The message of a fond mother, whose cherub had aten a watermelon or so too much, and a gen. tleman who had sent home a large red-fish for dinner, got mixed yesterday. First voice -What shall I do about the baby? Second voice—Scrape all the scales off him, cut him open and have him dressed nicely for dinner with caper sauce. Ain't he a whopper?

South Side last week, and sought to improve the time by giving an eight-year-old boy an instructive lesson in morality. "My boy," said the minister. "I have lived 45 years, and have never used tobacco in any form, nor told a lie, nor uttered an oath, nor played truant, nor-" "Gimminy crickets!" interrupted the lad, "yer ain't had any fun at all, have when trains are most due. Stop work ye?"

Chaff.

A hen always knows the man who robs he nest, for she is always laying for him. Little Carrie G--- said she liked sea-

bathing, "only her mouth leaked and let in the salt water." The girl who was courted by a spruce young awyer said she liked to be protected by the trong arm of the law.

The first time a white man sees an English allway coach, he thinks he has struck a raveling American photograph car, on rails. When a hornet gets down a man's back he doesn't begin to know language enough to do the situation justice. But the man doesn't the situation justice. But the ma live who won't try it, all the same.

Mistress-"Bridget, didn't you hear me call?" "Bridget-" Yis, mum; but ye towld call?" "Bridget—" Yis, mum; but ye towld me the other day niver to answer ye back—and didn't." The worst case of favoritism on record in

that of a youth whose mother put a larger mustard plaster on his younger brother than he did on him At the ball: Grace (whispering)-" What lovely boots your partner's got, Mary." Mary (ditto)—"Yes, unfortunately he shines at the wrong end."

A young lady was asked recently which she preferred of two brothers. She re-sponded: "When I am with either of them, sponded: "When I I prefer the other."

An exchange speaks of "a policeman who shot a drunken man who tried to escape in hind leg." The policeman is to be commended. When a drunken man tries to escape in the hind leg he deserves to be shot. The clergymen in a certain town, as the custom is, having published the bans of matrimonv between two persons, was followed by the clerk's reading the hymn beginning with these words: "Deluded souls, that dream of

"I apologize for saying you could not your mouth without putting your foot in it,' said the editor, sternly regarding the horse whip she held over her head. "I solemnly re you that when I said it I had no ide

In the sweet, balmy, delicious happiness of love's first young dream, a youth will not only insist on cracking walnuts for his girl, but in picking out the goodies as well. Two years after they are married he will not even let her have the nut-cracker until he is through. have the nut-crack Girls, get married.

There is a youth, who, everytime he wishes o get a glimpse of his sweet-heart, cries 'Fire!' directly under her window. In the "Fire!" directly under her window. In the alarm of the moment she plunges her head out of the window and inquires "where?" when he poetically patshimself on the bosom, and exclaims, "Ere, my Carolina."

Che Household.

A QUESTION FOR DICUSSION.

The members of an Ohio county grange have been discussing the question "What portion of the proceeds of the farm ought the wife to have?" and also, should she be expected to do chores outside the house. The report does not include the decision at which the members arrived, and indeed such decision would be of little abstract value; none whatever, except as showing he popular sentiment on the subject.

But of these two topics, one at least is of

considerable interest and importance to

farmers' wives, and that is, what propor-

tion of their joint labor ought the husband

o allow to his wife. Her work in the house is as essential and necessary as his labor out of doo.s, for neither could be conveniently or profitably carried on without the other. Under this supposition, she s certainly entitled to a sum, which mus vary according to circumstances, for her personal expenditure. But all too often, the "with all my worldly goods I thee en dow" is a dead-letter pledge in the marriage covenant, and matters are conducted on the basis of "what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own." Generally speaking, the husband takes upon himself the entire management of financial matters. purchasing supplies, selling crops and expending the proceeds of his own and his ness men who have no one to do it for wife's united toil, very much as he pleases, and without recognizing her right to any share in such disposal, while her pocket book is as empty as a last year's bird's nest; indeed, in a chronic state of empti ness. If the matter is presented to the masculine "head centre" for his consideration, he will probably say, "Oh, I get everything for the house; she don't need any money," never pausing to reflect on the injustice of the thing, or what his reflections would be were the cases reversed. There are secres of farmers' wives who don't have a five dollar bill "all their own," as children say, from the first of January till the next New Year's Day. Yet how she works!-from early to late; never ceasing unless exhausted nature uterly refuses to furnish the motive power. What man would work as she does for her reward? Many a gitl who was earning a comfortable support for herself; whose earnings enabled her to dress herself neatv and nicely, and who subscribed to Harper or Scribner, or both, has married. and in a few years had all her ambition and aspirations crushed, lost her womanly pride, and degenerated into a dowdy and a drudge, simply because her husband could not understand that she could occasionally entertain wants not comprised in a bill of three or four employments. groceries, or compassed by a dozen yards of There are others who seem to recognize

n women a natural inaptitude for expendng money judiciously, and therefore attend to all disbursements themselves. I'de hate to acknowledge that I had married a woman who was incapable of superintending her household expenditures; and instead of assuming her prerogative, would teach her how to exercise it. I have in mind a farmer who allows his wife to do the "trading" after this fashion: She selecis the goods, and has the bill made out, then sits down patiently and waits until 'he" comes in. Then, in presence of the merchant, his clerks, and any customers who may chance to be present, the bill is nspected, and upon their listening ears fall often the query "What's this? What do you want this for?" or "I ain't going to spend money for any such trash as expressly agreed upon, because it "was that!" (exception was once made to a paper of darning needles, on the ground that only one could be used at a time, therefore more was unnecessary); the wife mean while meekly submitting to this wholesale THE minister stopped at a house on the revision and public criticism of her selec tions. This is not a fancy sketch; I have been an indignant spectator of the scene more than once.

According to my view of "women's rights," since the wife's work is no slight | their needs, their ignorance, their incapa factor in her husband's success, she is en titled to a certain amount of "spending money" or "pin money," over and above demands."

the food and clothing which in common with his own, are paid for from the com mon fund, -and which shall be hers to expend in whatever way seems good in her sight. Let such a sum equal the amount expended for tobacco or cigars, if her husband uses either, and many wives would come into an income which would be to

them a small fortune. "Them's my sentiments." Ladies, give is yours. BEATRIX.

EARLY OR LATE?

While E. L. Nye advocates the "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country" theory, and A. H. J. advises the matrimonially inclined to take prudent thought for the suitable housing of the nousehold Lares and Penates, permit a third party to suggest that whether early or late, the only happy union is that in which an element enters as prime factor, which has not yet been mentioned by either. Whether in the Western "dugout," or where full handed Plenty scatters her gifts, that element must come or else -"who enters here leaves happiness be

hind." Heaven-born, sincere, undying affection must be the foundation on which the superstructure of married life is reared. Both may say, however, that the existence of such an affection, like the denominator of a decimal fraction, is always understood, but unfortunately this is not necessarily the case.

A large proportion of the marriages

which begin beneath the floral wedding bell and end in a divorce court, are contracted when the parties are too young to comprehend the importance of the step they are taking, too thoughtless were proverbial for their beautiful teeth. to reflect on the solemn significance of the vow "till death do us part." It is seldom the case that the girl who won a young man's fancy at nineteen, would be his choice ten, or even five years later; and 'Sweet Sixteen," who fancies herself 'awfully in love" with Gustavus Adolphus at the mature age indicated by her name, will be the first to laugh at her own infatuation when she has once rounded the corner of twenty-five. With added years comes better knowledge of the requirements of one's own nature, and a keener insight into human nature, bringing with it the power of judging whether within another will be found those qualities which will command our respect, our admiration, and, most essential of all, our love. It is often said that there is no sight more beautiful than "two young hearts which beat as one," but unfortunately, all too often each heart soon begins to do a little pul sating on its own account, and indifference is succeeded by aversion; or the man, in his freer and more active life, mentally outstrips the girl wife, who lets her home duties bound her aspirations, and fails to keep pace with her husband. But so long as the term "old maid" is a reproach to a woman, and a young man on entering life for himself feels that his first duty is to

assorted couples, and discontented, grumb-BEATRIX.

A Suggestion for a New Industry. The American Traveler in a late issue handles the "women question" "with out gloves," but graciously suggests a new employment for the inefficient sisters. The

hunt up a housekeeper, we may expect ill-

ling husbands and wives.

article in question says: "If some woman who wants bread, not the ballot, would set up a mending establishment to repair the clothing of busi them, she might originate a new industry for which there is a great demand. There are thousands of men in every city who have no wives, mothers or sisters to give that little stitch in time which a wardrobe constantly requires, to sew on the pro verbial buttons, to darn the tiny rent, which is the accident of the hour, or to adjust the fit of a ready-made garment which usually needs a little attention Now here is an employment for women for which the demand is simply overwhelming. It requires no capital to begin. There is no red tape about it. A five-cent thimble, a paper of needles, a half dozen spools of thread, will start the enterprise. The first customer will be perfectly sure to advise his fellow-sufferers as to where this new enterprise is located. Once es tablished, needed help could be employed and arrangements made to receive all work that came. Working-women need to seek new kinds of employment. To meet any success they must devise a supply and create a demand for it. We need kitchen gardens and industrial training schools, to educate women that they may help themselves. There would be just as much suffering among men as women if they all insisted on crowding into some

"Woman wants bread, not the ballot,"

says Miss Anthony, and then proceeds to

demonstrate that the ballot is the only

means of procuring bread. Woman may

need the ballot, but verily she needs several

other things. That it may be an aid to a better order of things is probable, but no ballot has the magic to transform a woman's character. If she is inefficient, and careless, and indolent, without the ballot, she would be still worse with it, because then her negative qualities would have an influence. One of the essential needs of workingwomen is to be taught. Where is the phenomenal laundress who will revive your faith in the miracles by bringing home your clothes at the time she promises? Where is the sewing-woman who will come to you the day she named? Where is the dress-maker who does not charge you something more than the price more work than she expected?" When Gail Hamilton declares that woman's in capacity is the great barrier to woman's progress, she speaks gospel truth. Untaught, untrained, inefficient women are not made better by writing about them in the newspapers which they will never read, or by eloquent lectures about them which they will never hear. These methods have their use simply in bringing cities, to the knowledge of those who will extend the practical aid which the work

A Cup of Tea

In a recent lecture by Mr. G. R. Tweedie,

F. C. S., London, on "A Cup of Tea."

the speaker divided his subject into four sections-the tea, the water, the milk, and the sugar. The lecturer first drew attention to tea drinking with everyday life, and showed that the principal components o tea were theine and the essential oil o tannin, which latter possessed astringen properties. He informed the audience that the best time to take tea was abou three hours after dinner or any heavy meal, and deprecated in the strongest terms the excess to which tea drinking i carried by some people, asserting that such a practice induced a nervous disorganization and impeded digestion. He showed that the sole difference between black and green tea was one of preparation, and that both kinds could be obtained from leaves of the same plant. After asserting that adulteration of tea had very much decreased of late years, which the tea drinking public will be glad to know, the lecturer proceeded to treat of the various kinds of shrubs grown in different parts of the world, and the countries where the different kinds of teas were consumed, th. lecturer came to the consideration of the milk, its value as a nutritive agent, and referring to its adulteration, he made the astounding assertion that in London alone every year no less than £70,000 was spent on water which was sold as milk. Passing on to regard the sugar, the lecturer denied the common error that sugar was injurious to the teeth, bringing forward as an example the negroes of Jamaica, who, he said, though they were the greatest eaters of sugar in the world,

How French Women Cross the Street. "Cress" writes from Paris: It is a reat to see a Parisienne cross a muddy street. She advances tip-toe to the edge of the pavement. There she poises like a bird ready for flight and then deftly she raises her dress more than enough to show her snowy, embroidered skirt, the dainty hose and elegant bottines, and without more delay she trips across, toe and heel barely touching, and mud refusing to cling to the fairy feet that hardly leave an impression on it. Landed on the other side, she gives her fine feathers a little shake into place and passes on with shoes that look as if put on that moment.

Watch an English woman immediately afterward. She reaches the curbstone, comes to a dead standstill, and stolidly contemplates the muddy road. Finally she selects a route. Then very cautiously she lifts her dress, making sure that the tops of her shoes are under cover, and then slowly advancing, she puts her right foot outplum it sinks into the soft mud; then the left-plum it goes, the water coming over it: and then splash! splosh! until the other side is reached, when, with soiled skirts and soaked shoes, she proceeds on her wet and muddy way. Nothing could be more characteristic of their respective nationalities, and nothing could be more amusing than the mutual contempt for each other's ways.

Useful Recipes.

TO WASH SILK HANDKERCHIEF -In washing silk handkerchiefs wash in water in which the best white castile soap has been lathered. Then snap between the fingers until nearly dry, fold and press under a weight.

Never iron. To CLEAN HAIR-BRUSHES.-It is best to clean two at a time, in this way: First comb them well to remove the loose hair or dust: then dip the bristles only in very warm water: sprinkle each brush with plenty of powdered borax, and rub the two together; after they are thoroughly cleansed, have a pitcher of hot water and pour it over the bristles. Keep the back of the brush as dry as possible. Shake the water well out and dry quickly in the sun. Brushes washed in this way will re-

tain their stiffness. To CLEAN ZINC.—To one part of sulphuric acid add three parts of water. With a swab. or rag tied about a stick, apply this to the zinc until the tarnish is removed. Then with a scrubbing brush apply strong soda or lye water to the zinc and wipe clean. Polish with whiting. This makes zinc that has been worn look as good as new. We have tried it. Care must be taken in using the acid to let come in contact with nothing but the zinc; t will eat the skin, the clothes, and whatever

To CLEAN BRASS.-Brass articles may be cleaned and polished very brilliantly in the following manner: Pulverize a sufficient quantity of sal-ammoniac very finely and moisten it with soft water; rub the paste on the brass, which should be warmed meanwhile over some clear coals of wood; then rub dry with a soft leather, dusted with a mixture of bran and Spanish white. Another method is to wash the brass with a solution of one ounce of alum boiled in a pint of strong wood-ash lye; when dry, polish with fine tripoli on a soft chamois leather.

To CLEAN SPONGES .- Sponges long in use are sometimes affected with sliminess, which is caused by the sponge not being wrung as dry as pos ible immediately after use. When this has once formed, it increases rapidly. A London paper says that one of the most effectual recipes for cleansing sponges, and certainly one of the cheapest, is a strong solution of salt and water, in which they should soak for a few hours, and then be thoroughly dried. Sponges should not be eft in a sponge dish; they should be kept suspended where the air can freely circulate around them. Quick evaporation of the dampness is the main thing to keep them in good order.

THE New England Farmer says the water upply on farms is a subject that has been neglected far too long by a great many farmers. Ice cold water drank in the face of a driving snow storm, with the mercury down to zero, is not specially promotive of comfort or profit. The cost of driving animals long distances to drink, or of carting water for house or barn uses, has in many cases the past year, exceeded the sum that would have furnished durable water in abundance right at the deor.

CHARLOTTE-C. & C. SYRUP.-Mr. G. V. Collins, Druggist, of Charlotte, Mich., says ne knows six or eight persons in that vicinity who were supposed, by physicians and friends to have consumption and to be incurable, who have been cured by St. John's Cough and Consumption Syrup.

(Continued from first page.) the cow was sold to the butcher, nearly fat

The quality of her milk had never undergone any important diminution, nor had the cow any return of bulling. Second experiment. - An Auvergne cow

six years old, a good milker and hardy worker, calved Sept. 20th, 1838, and was spayed Oct. 26th following. In the course of the day she had some slight colliquative pains. Four days after, the cow gave the same quantity of milk as before the operation, a quantity which experienced no variation for ten months and seven days; forty days after this, however, her milk sensibly diminished, and in sixty days more, being in fat condition, she was handed over to the butcher. It was remarked that the slightest work fatigued her; that her milk yielded little butter, and that she showed some desire for the bull.

Third experiment.-A cow of Aubiac, six years old, in full vigor, calved prosperously 12th of April, 1839, and three days after yielded nearly seven quarts of milk. The 20th day of May following she was spayed, and on the fifth day afterwards died. Autopsy unreported.

Fourth experiment.-A cow of Auvergne, three years old, had calved for the first time April 2d, 1840, and on the eighth day following had given about seven quarts of milk. On the 24th of April she was For four days there was no rumination anorexia; but three quarts of milk, of a serous character, could be drawn from her. She took antiphlogistic medicine, and on the 6th of May had recovered her wonted health, and gave eleven quarts of milk daily. This quantity was maintained with little variation up to the first of October following. On the second day of seed time she was forced to be returned to the stable on account of shortness of breath, and was subsequently sold in very good full condition. The quantity of milk she gave called for no remark. She experienced no return of the œstrum. Fifth experiment.—Cow of Auvergne,

ten years old, giving on an average four gallons of milk daily. The work she did was but little, and she had calved for the sixth time on the 20th of May, 1842. The 29th of June following she was spayed, and a few days after gave upwards of thirteen quarts of milk, which quantity she continued to give for sixty-three days;falling off to half that amount during an interval of twenty-eight days in spite of every possible precaution. This last quantity she kept up for six months and elever days, from which time she grew insensibly dry, and was sold to the butcher, fat. The quality of her milk never varied; she evinced some signs of bulling.

Sixth Experiment.-A cow five years old, very irritable, calved the 18th of June, 1842, and was spayed July 24. In the course of the same day she was affected with lumbago. The medicine prescribed not affording any relief by the next day I recommended her being sent to the

Seventh Experiment-A cow of the Suisse breed, four years old; calved a second time the 1st of March, 1843, and had a laborious parturition; nevertheless, fifteen days afterwards she gave fifteen gallons of milk. During this interval she became affected with internal ophthalmia, which terminated by the total loss of the eye. This accident caused her owner to make up his mind to have her spayed, an operation I performed on the 30th of the same month. On the 5th of April the cow gave nearly two gallons of milk, a quantity which did not vary to the 3d of September following. Afterwards, becoming fat, she insensibly grew dry, and was sold horse has been in great distress all sumto the butcher. She never experienced mer, losing flesh, etc. It was doctored for any return of the astrum; nor did the quality of her milk vary.

Eighth Experiment. - A cow of Aubrane, five years old, gave, even during her being in calf, nearly two gallons of milk. She had produced her second calf March 20. 1843, and was spayed April 26, an operation by which we thought to cure her viciousness, a result which followed. The 10th day of May this cow gave six quarts of milk, and this quantity, which in a few days increased to upwards of four gallons, was regularly maintained for eight months and nine days. Arriving, however, in a state of fatness, she commenced drying up from day to day, and in January, 1844, was sent to the butcher. This cow showed signs of bulling, and, from the account of her owner, her milk became less buttery than that of other cows, and the slightest work tired her. These ended the experiments of M. Roche Lubin. In conclusion of this interesting subject we append the result of researches by Prof. M. Pierre Charlier, V. S., of Rheims, in his "Advantages of Spaying to Agricultural and In dustrial Economy:"

"Two questions have met our views, on is: Does the operation give rise to an augmented supply of milk. The other, does it favor the fattening of the beasts? First, let us inquire into the usual management of milch cows by cow-keepers and farm ers, and others who keep them for the purpose of milking. Two methods are pur sued by them; the first consists in keeping the cows for several years and producing fat calves every eleven or twelve months: the second, in keeping the cows for their milk solely, without ever desiring any reproduction. The former custom of keeping cows to breed every year, is now for the most part abandoned in consequence of the inconvenience it puts them to, and of the loss sustained by it, the cow remaining, perhaps, many months dry, or giving but little milk during the latter months of gestation. Such fluctuation in the supply of milk, such shortcoming in the animal income, added to the necessity of keeping a third or a half more number of cows in order to meet the demand for milk. Privations like this felt by the small farmer having but one or two cows, occasion their being months in the year without milk or butter. A small dairy such as this, notwithstanding it has but a few cows, is forced to keep a bull, which yields no other profit save its dung, and is sold at a loss when wanted to be got rid of. When one has no bull of one's own, there may be none within reach, or within a long way off, and during the bulling season it may be impossible to get the cows to him, on account | years,

of the weather, or that one has nobody at Three young men named Eggleston, Olmstead, and Gardiner occupied a room together hand to take them. In this predicament at 45 Congress St.; West. Last Tuesday the bulling may pass off. The cow may Olmstead skipped out, taking \$125 belonging fail to conceive, although experiencing, to his room-mates, and several articles of more than ever, desire for copulation. value. He is supposed to have gone to Cana Moreover, cows which are bulling who have not been in the habit of going out,

become intractable, often break their

halters, make their escape, and come to

harm, or injure or even kill persons. The

proprietor of the bull, not being forewarn-

ed, it may happen that after two or three

leaps the animal fails in the act, the effect

of which is rather to excite sexual desire

than to calmit, such as happens when he

is a bad calf getter. Or the bull may

prove too large for the cow, or beget a calf

too large for parturition, or the bull may

be unwell. Or, as happens not unfrequent-

ly, the journey to the bull is postponed

from day to day, until the cow loses all de-

sire: or this may be done purposely to pro-

long her duration of milk. Rich food, and

plenty of it, which is given to the cow to

orce her milk, is apt to engender disease,

besides creating in her a desire for copula-

tion. And as an inflamed surface refuses

generally to absorb the substance applied to

it, sur-excitation of the vagina, uterus,

fallopian tubes, and ovaries, will, in like

manner, be liable to continue to the failure

of imprignation taking place, from lack of

absortion of the fecundating fluid. Should

the cow become with calf, then has the

animal to encounter all the accidents and

diseases attendant on gestation and partu-

rition, &c. 1st. The operation prolongs

the milking period, and augments the an-

nual return from such production. In

order to prove this assertion, I may repeat

what has been before stated by my prede-

cessors, and based upon a series of facts

whose authenticity is guaranteed; and af-

terwards, I may cite such facts as have oc-

curred under my own cognizance, based

upon certificates of cow-keepers, with the

egalisation of administrative authority:

and lastly, I may establish comparisons be-

tween the products of cows not castrated

and cows that have undergone the opera-

The experience of M. Pierre Charlier,

is fully indorsed by that of M. Sievrat, M.

Regire, M. Morin, and others previously

referred to. M. Roche Lubin is the only

erson opposed to the spaying of cows for

genital natural supply of milk, his own

trials having varied in their results in this

respects; nevertheless, they have shown

an increase in the annual amount. It ap-

pears of consequence that the operation of

spaying should be performed at a proximate

tion of spaying cows is said to have been

century. This is confirmed by Thomas

Bartholin, from whom we learn that the

peasants of that time castrated the mare,

the cow, and the sow, by the excision of

the female testicles or ovaries, but more

particularly on the young animals with

(Continued next week.)

Tooth-Ache in the Horse.

horse owned by Mr. Chas. Walton. The

impure blood, and one thing and another,

but it got no relief, until Prof. Jennings,

of Detroit, assisted by Mr. Green, of Grand

Blanc, extracted two of its teeth. The

horse is all right now, and as lively as a

[The above case was reported in the

CITY ITEMS.

ARCHIBALD FORBES, the celebrated war cor

espondent, lectures in Music Hall on the 20th

colt.-Flint Journal, Dec. 31, 1880.

TARMER Dec. 28, 1880.1

or is to be taken as a criterion

ing to Buffalo for it, as formerly.

surveyed.

with our own experience.

THE annual report of Gen. Trowbridge, col lector of internal revenue for this district, shows the following totals: Collections of lists, \$37,285.34; tobacco, \$639,036.59; eigars \$236.464..45; beer. \$152.878.29; special, \$62,519. 43; miscellaneous, \$1,085.03; total, \$1,129,224.

LAST Sunday, a thief entered the vestry of Grace Church, and while Dr. Stocking was reading the morning prayers stole the doctor's overcoat. The pocket of the overcoat unfortunately contained the doctor's sermon fo that day, and the congregation had to content themselves with a new edition of the old

CAPT. WM. A. OWEN, who is considerable of a horseman, and likes a good horse as well as any one we know of, publishes a letter in the Evening News against the barbarous prac tice of clipping horses. The captain advises advocates of clipping to take off their overcoats and clothing, only leaving on their un derclothing, and walk around the Soldier's Monument a few times when the thermometer is at zero, and he thinks they will never favor the theory of clipping again.

WE have received from the publisher, Mr. C. G. Swensberg, of Grand Rapids, a copy of the Grand Rapids Commercial College Journal, a very handsome and well printed publication. Mr. C. G. Swensberg is the proprietor of the Grand Rapids Business College, an institution which has attained deserved eminence as a training school for young men .who desire to acquire a thorough business education. We are pleased to see this institution showing such signs of prosperity, as we know it to be eminently deserving of encouragement.

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way and especially stop the foolish habit of employ ing expensive quack doctors, or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a triffing cost, and you will see good times and have good health .- Chronicle.

milking purposes. M. Prange has shown SPRING IS COMING.-If you are going to want by his experiments, that there was no reaany Field, Garden or Flower seeds, read the son for him to repose on the authority of advertisement of A. B. Barnes, Chicago, in Roche-Lubin, since they themselves had another column, and send for his catalogue of proved to him the uncertainty of castration new seeds. His references we think are suffihaving the effect of maintaining the concient guarantee as to his reliability.

> and simply protects it from wear, without endangering the upper from ripping, as is the case with toe caps sewed on to the upper

THE peculiarity of the A. S. T. Co. Black

Tip is, that it is independent of the upper,

and proper time after calving. The opera-CANVASSERS make from \$25 to \$50 perwee selling goods for E.G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Baclay St., New York. Send for catalogue and term au18-1y performed as far back as the sixteenth

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

view to fattening. In our next number Flour.-Receipts for the week 7,238 bbis; ship we will give the views of our old friend ments 4,457 bbls. The market is rather weak, and millers and receivers report a quiet market, even the home trade barely showing fair proportions. Dr. Geo. H. Dadd, concluding our subject Prices, however, manifest considerable strength being pretty well sustained by the wheat market There is no doubt but that wheat at \$1 021/4 leaver millers no margin for their product, and if these orices are sustained flour will nave to appreciate i value. Quotations yesterday were: Did you ever hear of a horse having the tooth-ache? Such a case occurred to a

Wheat.—The receipts of wheat for the week

have been 103,183 bu., against 78,132 bu. the pre rions week. Shipments 117,489 bu. Yesterday in prices. At the opening, although values were firm, there was little disposition to trade, and busi ness was very light. There were no outside order in the market, and most of the trading was specu lative Spot wheat was very firm, but it was said it was secured to meet future engagements. While the market dragged the whole day, prices were well No. 1 white sold at \$1 0214, and No. 2 do at 98160 Futures followed spot very closely and advancorrespondingly. January delivery sold at \$1 021/2 February at \$1 081/4, March at \$1051/6, April at \$1

971/4 and May at \$1 C81/6. Corn.—More inquiry has been developed to-day. THE route of the proposed narrow gauge but the general tone of the market has not been im proved; yesterday four carloads of No. 1 mixed sold road from Detroit to Mt. Clemens is being

Oats.—No. 2 white quoted at 36%c, No. 1 mixed at 361/4c. No 1 mixed oats were in demand at 363/4c, but could not be obtained; supplies seemed Law seems to be stronger than leather or obacco, if the election of Mr. Conger as Senato be all absorbed. Barley-Is unchanged. Demands are limited

Corn Meal.—Fresh ground stock, \$19@21

Butter .- The receipts of butter the past week

much notice. Receivers are pushing invoices at

21c, and even at 20c, but the trade purchase spar-

ingly. Only best parcels receive any attention: the

Cheese-The market is steady and very quie

Beans .- Quite dull; city hand-picked \$1 79.

rith large stock; unpicked are in full supply at

Honey-Market quiet, with light demand.

Choice comb is freely offered at 15@16c, and strain

nd at 121/2@13c.

Hops.—Receipts are light and the market quiet.

Buyers report 15@20c as the usual range of prices
Apples.--Receipts for the week 1.417 bbls, and

Potatoes.—No receipts by rail. The local demand is light. Prices are quoted at 50c for Early Rose in small lots; carloads would probably sell at

Clover Seed.-Inactive and unsettled; quoted

at about \$4 90 for good samples, with lower grades

Eggs.-Strictly fresh eggs are very scarce and

re selling for 25@26c; good limed or pickled stock

Onions.—Holders are very firm at \$3 75@4 00

per bbl for fine yellow stock; the market is very

Cranberries.-- Cape Cod fruit commands \$7@7

Dried Fruits.-Inactive; dealers name 33/4@

as best terms. Evaporated fruit commands 8@9c

0 per bbl., other kinds \$2 50@2 75.

Peaches sell at 15@18c per lb.

are about \$1 50 per bbl for good stock.

neal \$19@21 corn and oats \$20@21.

out desirable samples could be placed at about old Two men, both named Joseph Brooks, and rates, viz: \$1 40@1 80 for State, and at \$1 60@2 or western choice. Canada would command \$2 2 prothers-in-law, were seriously injured on Friday last, at the bridge and iron works, by the Rye.-Inactive and nominal at about 70075

vith a quiet market.

falling of a heavy iron beam. Buckwheat-Is dull; bagged lots could be THE glucose factory on Fort Street is now placed at about 50c per bu. n full blast, and our citizens can get their Buckwheat Flour,-Dull at \$450 per bbl. fo adulteration right at home, instead of send tate; eastern, \$5 50.

80c@\$1 10.

dull at \$4 50@4 60.

commands 22@23c.

DETROITERS are greatly surprised at a outsider carrying off the Senatorial prize. We think we suggested some weeks ago that the country might be heard from.

T. H. Lyon of the Michigan Exchange, and formerly of Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids, died in this city on Friday. His remains were taken to Grand Rapids for interment.

DETROIT has furnished some bad thieves, but the meanest so far reported, is the one who last Wednesday evening stole the crape from the door knob at 14 Montcalm St. Wes

THE two girls, Perry and McClure, who robbed Emaruel Mayes, a drover, some weeks ago, were on Friday sentenced by Recorde Swift, to two years each in the House of Cor-

PROF. R. L. CUMNOCK, of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., will appear at Music Hall next Thursday evening as the third attraction in C. S. Hathaway's course of

entertainments.

JAS. BIRNIE, of Hanow, Ontario, was robbed of a silver watch and \$15 00 in money, at the Tremont House last Wednesday night. The bartender was subsequently arrested for the theft, and the watch found upon him.

JOSEPH J. JOHNSON, Road-Master of the eastern division of the Michigan Central, was run over by a repair train at Ypsilanti, Monday morning, and his leg cut off. He has been an employe of the road for over 25 Peas.-Evergreen sell at \$150@\$1 75 per bushel. Poultry.-Turkeys are dull at 10@11c; receipt are not being readily placed; chickens are very scarce and are wanted at 10c, while in some cases returns are being made at 11c; geese would com-

Dressed Hogs.-Offerings continue very light, and buyers are taking fine heavy hogs at \$5 45@ 5 50; 1 carload sold at \$5 50, and 25 at \$5 45. No sales of light weights are reported, but they would command \$5 20@5 25.

Game.-Attracts very little attention and prices are almost nominal. Quoted terms are as follows, viz: Turkeys, 10@11c; vension carcasses 6c; do saddles, 9@10c; qualls, \$150@175 for state; par-

PROVISIONS.

Provisions .- There is a fair demand for the season for pork products, and prices are firm. Lard has advanced slightly, and is steady. Smoked meats neeting with fair inquiry, and firm at quotations Quotations are as follows:

| Mess, new | 13 | 00 | @13 | 2 |
|--------------------------|----|-----|-----|----|
| Family mess new | 13 | 25 | @13 | 50 |
| Clear mess | 15 | 00 | @15 | 2 |
| Lard in tierces, per lb | | 87 | 600 | 8 |
| Lard in kegs, per lb | | | 0 | 10 |
| Hams, per lb | | 10 | @ | 10 |
| Shoulders, per lb | | 63 | 600 | 7 |
| Choice bacon, per lb | | | 0 | 5 |
| Extra Mess beef, per bbl | 9 | | @10 | |
| Mess beef, per bol | 9 | | @ 9 | 50 |
| Tallow, per lb | | 51/ | 100 | |
| Dried beef, per lb | 11 | | 0 | 11 |
| | - | | | |

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, January 8, 1881.

The following were the receipts at these vards: From Chicago, 2,258 cattle and 7,360 hogs. From St. Louis, Mo., 732 cattle and 1000 hogs. From the

| • | Cattl | | Hoge |
|-----|------------------------|----------|-------|
| | No. | No. | No. |
| , | Ann Arbor | 204 | 112 |
| | Albion 8 | 25 | 84 |
| | Brighton | 204 | |
| 9 | Battle Creek 20 | *** * | |
| | Colon | ***** | 113 |
| ٠. | Clyde 24 | 123 | **** |
| | Charlotte 17 | | |
| N | (helsea 60 | 118 | |
| | Columbia ville 20 | | |
| | D., G. H. & M. R. R 88 | 220 . | 107 |
| - | Fowlerville 10 | 38 | |
| , | Grand Ledge 54 | 154 | 14 |
| 9 | Grass Lake | 580 | 31 |
| 1 | Howell 59 | 140 | 18 |
| 1 | Hillsdale | | 63 |
| | Highland 10 | 60 | |
| . | Kalamazoo 19 | *** | |
| | Lansing 6 | 90 | 15 |
| | Laingsburg | 216 | |
| 1 | Manchester 18 | 552 | 92 |
| 7 | Metamora 37 | 70 | 11 |
| | Milford9 | 147 | |
| 1 | Mason | | |
| - 1 | | Pro | • • |
| , | | 76 65 | |
| ٠١ | | 63 | *00 |
|) | Plymouth 20 | orm | 92 |
| | Rochester 7 | 257 | • • |
| 3 | Saline | 195 | |
| ; | South Lyons 3 | 61 | 215 |
| 1 | Tekonsha 7 | 69 | 17 |
| ч | Utica 24 | | |
| ч | Wixom 24 | 60 | 28 |
| 1 | Williamston 22 | | |
| | Ypsilanti 28 | 119 | 24 |
| 1 | Drove in159 | 726 | |
| 1 | | | - |
| 1 | Total 825 | 4,569 | 1,036 |
| ۱ | CATTLE. | | |
| | | | |

The offerings of cattle at these vards numbere 825 head, against 192 head last week. The large of ferings and lower prices east led buyers to look for lower rates here, but with the exception of a declin of 10 to 15 cents per hundred on the best grades of shipping stock, the market was fully as high as last week. The average quality of the stock was better than usual, and butchers bought liberally. There is a class of cattle coming in just now that ought to be kept at home. That is, steers of 700 to 800 lbs., in poor condition, and from lack of breeding are not suitable for stockers. They are not fat enough for the butchers, and at present are the most un-

nto market. Brown sold Drake 4 good shipping steers, av 1,412 bs, at \$4 1236. Johnson sold Burt Spencer a good bull, weighing 1,820 lbs, at \$3 30. McHugh sold Burt Spencer 2 bulls av 1,480 lbs, at

Snyder sold He 520 lbs.at \$4 75. .067 lbs, at \$3 75 0.067 lbs, at \$3 75.
Snyder sold Drake 6 oxen, av 1.616 lbs, at \$3 50.
Van Tuyl sold Duff & Caplis 3 fair butchers' cows
v1.000 lbs, at \$3 25.
McFadden sold Drake 4 oxen, av 1.675 lbs, at

declined 10 to 15 cents per hundred, in sympathy McFadden sold Drake 4 oxen, av 1,675 lbs, at \$4 52 45 and 6 good oxen, av 1,600 lbs, at the same price.

With the New York market. The ellips \$3 25.

Michigan cattle reported was 14 steers, av 1, at \$4 62 4. The closing quotations were: Extra Beeves—Graded steers weight. od sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 5

Haywood sold John Wreford a mixed lot of head of fair butchers' stock, av 790 lbs, at \$3 25.
Mosher sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 3 head of fair butchers' stock, av 870 lbs, at \$3 25.
McMullen sold Drake 8 fair shipping steers and oxen, av 1,300 lbs, at \$3 30.
Lincoln sold Duff & Capl's a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock, av 925 bs, at \$3 00.

Hyman sold Drake a mixed lot of 10 head of fair xen and steers, av 1,293 bs at \$3 30

McHugh sold Drake 6 fair oxen. av 1,600 bs, at

\$3 75.
Barbour sold H Roe a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock, av 900 lbs, at \$2 90; and 2 oxen to Burt Spencer, av 1,630 lbs at \$3 50
Roe & Phillips sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock, av 975 lbs, at \$3 25; and 5 good cows, av 1,324 lbs. at \$3 85.

Moore sold Burt Spencer 2 bulls, av 1,425 lbs, at \$2 24

Moore sold Brake 7 choice shipping steers, av 1,388 lbs, at \$475, 4 good ones, av 1,207 lbs, at \$425, a good cow weighing 1,320 lbs. at \$375, and a bull weighing 1,540 lbs at \$300.

Tubbs sold H Roe 4 fair butchers' cows, av 983 lbs

at \$3.25.
Proctor sold H Flieschman 2 fair butchers, steers av 980 lbs, at \$3.35.
Lewis sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock, av 896 lbs, at \$2.70.
Truesdale sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock, av 897 lbs, at \$3 15.
Hyman sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock, av 1,090 lbs, at \$3.05.
Rupert sold Drake 5 fair shipping steers, av 1,010 lbs, at \$4.
Parsons sold John Robinson a mixed let of 10 head.

lbs. at \$4.

Parsons sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head
of fair butchers' stock, av 875 lbs, at \$3.20.

Bower sold Duff & Regana mixed lot of 20 head
of thin butchers' stock, av 676 lbs, at \$2.70.
Clark sold J. Loosemore a mixed lot of 12 head of
fair butchers' stock, av 885 lbs at \$2.90.

Roe & Phillips sold Joyce 2 extra shipping steers,
av 1,800 lbs, at \$5 50.

Feed.-Receipts for the week, 69 tons; shipments 1,973 tons. Bran quoted at \$13 00; coarse middlings, \$13 00; fine feed \$15 50@16 00; corn

were 29,180 lbs and the shipments were 34,568 lbs. The market is slow and the product drags, lbs, at \$5.
Freeman sold Duff & Caplis, 4 good butchers'
steers and heifers, av 1,040 lbs, at \$5 60.
Switzer & Ackley sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot
of 13 head of fair butchers' stock, av 900 lbs, at

of 13 head of fair butchers stock, av 950 lbs, at \$3 05.

Bilas sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock, av 950 lbs, at \$3 45.

H Flieschman sold D.ake 2 extra shipping steers, av 1.715 lbs, at \$5 05. and 4 good butchers' heifers to Dejat, av 960 lbs, at \$365.

Platt sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock, av 800 lbs, at \$2 85, and 2 bulls, av 800 lbs, at \$2 85, and 2 bulls, av 800 lbs, at \$3 1246.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 4,569 head against 516 head last week. At the opening buyers insisted on a decline, corresponding with the one in the Buffalo market, but sellers were firm and i sisted on last week's rates, but finally accepted about 10 cents per hundred less than those of las week. At the decline the market was very active and all the offerings closed out. The rates paid were higher than Buffalo quotations:

Moore & Horner sold Downs 100, av 82 lbs, at \$4 65. Brown sold Wm. Wreford & Co. 100, av 83 lbs. at \$4.75. Johnson sold Wm. Wreford & Co. 120, av 89 lbs at \$4 75.
Bitss sold Downs 66, av 106 lbs, at \$5 25.
G. D. Spencer sold Wm. Wreford & Co. 19, av 74 bs, at \$4 50.
Burlingama and 377. ason sold Wm. Wreford & Co. 120, av 89 lbs,

ne sold Wm. Wreford & Co. 120, av 85 bs. at \$4 75. s, at \$4 75. Taylor sold Downs 71, av 97 lbs, at \$4 60. Clark sold Downs 122, av 89 lbs, ad \$4 55. Snyder sold Wm. Wreford & Co. 70, av 86 lbs, at

Shyder som va. Wester St. 1984 10.

Roe & Phillips sold Geo. Wreford 84, av 82 lbs, at \$4.25.

Proctor sold Downs 69, av 96 lbs, at \$4.80.

McFadden sold Downs 90, av 93 lbs, at \$4.75.

Kanouse sold Downs 195, av 91 lbs, at \$4.75, less

5. Giddings sold Downs 148, av 102 lbs, at \$5 and \$10 dded on the lot, Patton sold Switzer & Ackley 98, av 92 lbs, at \$4

McHugh sold John Ellis 104, av 75 lbs, at \$4. Brownell sold John Ellis 76, av 83 lbs, at \$3 50 per wnsend sold John Ellis 24, av 80 lbs, at \$4

\$4 per head.

McHugh sold John Downs 219, av 93 lbs, at \$4 90.

Young sold John Downs 76, av 86 lbs, at \$3 80 per The offerings of hogs numbered 1,036 head against 488 head last week. The market was active

and prices 5 to 10 cents higher than last week. Rundel sold Hammond 26, av 233 lbs, at \$4 85, Stanley sold Drake 59, av 263 lbs, at \$4 70 Sly sold Hammond 29, av 270 lbs, at \$4 65. Brown & Spencer sold Hammond 24, av 310 lbs Brown & Spencer sold Hammond 24, av 310 lbs, tt \$4 75.
Stoll sold Hammond 23, av 260 lbs, at \$4 70.
G D Spencer sold Hammond 28, av 190 lbs, at \$4

J. Nott sold Hammond 42, av 249 lbs. at \$4 90. Harger sold Hammond 17, av 300 lbs, at \$4 90. Lovewell sold Hammond 25, av 196 lbs, at \$4 60 Stabler sold Drake 92, av 309 lbs, at \$4 85.

King's Yards. Monday, January 10th, 1881.

CATTLE. The market opened at these vards with a small supply of cattle and a good attendance of buyers

ness was active at the range of prices ruling las

reek. The following were the QUOTATIONS av 955 lbs at \$3, and 5 good ones to Marks av 930 lbs at \$3 50.

Major sold Drake 2 fair steers and a bull av 1,473

Major sold Drake 2 fair steers and a ball be at \$3 25.
Seeley sold Wm, Wreford & Co. a choice butchers' steer weighing 1,210 lbs at \$4 25.
Robb sold Hersch 7 good butchers' steers and heifers av 895 lbs at \$3 75.
Young sold Baxter 3 fair butchers steers av 836

Fritchey sold Stucker a mixed lot of 18 head of

Fritchey sold Stucker a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers's stock av 720 lbs. at \$3 00.

Barwise sold Wm. Wreford & Co 4 fair butchers' steers, av 780 lbs, at \$3 25, and a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock to Henk, av 625 lbs. at \$2 80.

McHugh sold H. Roe a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock, av 933 lbs, at \$2 80.

Jerome Aldridge sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock, av 635 lbs, at \$2 70.

Nott sold Messmore a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock, av 836 lbs, at \$2 40.

Webster sold H. Roe 3 good butchers' steers, av 1,140 lbs, at \$3 55.

Adams sold Brown a mixed lot of 9 head of thin

CATTLE .- Receipts 5,236 against 7,226 the preons week. Up to Saturday of last week there ha

been a blockade on all the roads leading cast, and shipments could not be made. This caused a stagnation in the market and lower prices ruled. On Saturday shipments were resumed and the market got back nearly to the prices of the corresponding adel sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 8 day last week. On Monday we note sales of 21 day last week. Rundel sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 12 sold of fair butchers' stock, av 790 lbs, at \$2 90. Snyder sold Wm Wreford & Co 2 fair butchers' cows, av 990 lbs, at \$3 10.

Brown sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 12 sold with the sold with DAVIS' Brown sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 12 has d 53 do. Haywood sold Henry 5 fair shipping steers, av 1,630 lbs. at \$4.00, av 762 lbs. at \$3.00, av 863 sold Henry 7 fair shipping steers, av coarse, av 1,293 lbs, at \$4. Wednesday's marke opened with a moderate supply and light demand

> Michigan cattle reported was 14 steers, av 1,130 lbs d Good Beeves — Well-fatted steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs... 4 80 @4 93 Medium Grades — Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs... 4 371/204 85 Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 9,0 to 1,100 lbs, 3 50 @4 00 Oxen, common to extra... 2 25 @4 25 Michigan stock cattle, common to good... 2 40 @5 Stock—Inferior to good

 Michigan stock cattle, common to good
 2 40 @3 00

 Michigan feeders, good to extra
 3 12½@3 50

 Stock bulls, fair to choice
 1 75 @2 00

 Sausage bulls
 2 25 @2 75

 Fat bulls, fair to choice
 3 00 @4 00

SHEEP.-Receipts 12,900, against 15,300 the pre vious week. The market opened on Monday with large offerings and the demand fair at last week's rices. At the close it was rather weak, with several loads left over 193 Michigan sheen av 81 lbs av 91 lbs. at \$5 60: 200 do, av 92 lbs. at \$5 25: 107, av 102 lbs, at \$5 55; 212 do, av 97 lbs, at \$5 50; 62 lambs av 72 lbs. at \$5 80: 87, av 61 lbs. at \$6. On Tuesday the offerings were again large and prices declined 20 cents; 52 Michigan sheep, av 84 lbs, sold t \$4 85; 202 do, av 81 lbs, at \$4 75; 76 do, av 96 lbs, at \$5 20: 59 do, av 75 lbs, at \$4 50. On Wednesday the offerings were in excess of the demand and prices declined 1246 to 25 cents below the rates of Tuesday, making a decline of 25 'o 50 cents for the week. The only sales of Michigan sheep were 101 av 91 lbs, at \$5 15, and 177 do, choice, av 109 lbs, at

£5 50.

\$5 50.

Adams sold Reid 10 fair butchers' steers, av 877 lbs, at \$3 35, and 2 thin ones, av 850 lbs, at \$2 90.

Rupert sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock, av 1,100 lbs, at \$2 80.

Parsons sold Burt Spencer 2 bulls, av 1,140 lbs, at \$2 80. \$3.00.
Spencer sold Sam Andrews 7 fair butchers' steers and heifers, av 905 lbs, at \$3.20.
Buttingame sold Drake 7 good shipping steers and heifers, av 1,225 lbs, at \$4.35.
Patrick sold Burt Spencer 6 coarse oxen, av 1,514 lbs, at \$3.
Purdy sold Burt Spencer 5 good oxen. av 1,740 lbs at \$4; and a fair shipping steer weighing 1,200 lbs.
Burt Spencer sold Loves 8 above 1,200 lbs. Burt Spencer sold Joyce 2 choice oxen, av 1 800 Tuesday the market ranged about the same as or bs. at \$5. Monday, except for Yorkers, which were a shade lower. On Wednesday, the market opened slow and lower for York grades, or \$4 70@5 for light to good selected heavy Yorkers. Pigs \$4 50@4 65. Good to best selected medium and heavy weights in fair demand at \$5@5 25, with a very light supply of choice heavy.

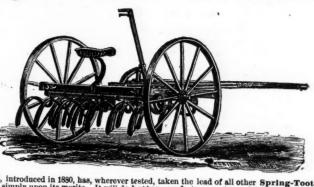
Chicago. CATTLE .- Receipts for the week, 24.821, again,

19,778 the previous week Shipments 12,732. The narket opened on Monday with a decline in all grades above common. The reports from the east were not favorable and prices for shipping grades vere 5 to 10 cents off, being a decline of 30 to 4 cents since last Thursday. There was a good de-mand for butchers' stock and feeders at prices well up to those of last week. The market on Tuesday showed considerable more life and there was an ac tive demand for shipping grades at prices 5 to 10 cents higher than on Monday. Other grades were firm at former quotations. On Wednesday the lack of cars kept shippers out of the trade, and for grade above common the market was inactive, but for butchers' stock, canners and stockers the market was steady and firm, the offerings of this class of cattle not being equal to the demand. The market on Thursday was active, and prices generally from 5 to 10 cents higher, and closed firm. Friday was a very quiet day and prices weak. For shipping grades there was very little competition and prices were 10 to 20 cents per hundred lower than on Thursday. The decline in butchers' stock was very slight, but if the heavy run of this week is maintaine there is likely to be a break in this class of stock On Saturday the market was quiet and steady at the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "ALBION" Spring-Tooth Harrow and Cultivator.



THIS tool, introduced in 1880, has, wherever tested, taken the lead of all other Spring-Tooth Harrows, simply upon its merits. It will do better work in a greater variety of soil, and is more
durable than any other Harrow or Cultivator in the Market. Its special merits are Lightness of
Draft, and Adjustability of the Teeth so as to regulate their depth and adjustability of the ither hard or
mellow soil. It is so constructed that a BROAD-CAST SEEDER may be readily attached, and will
be sold either separate or combined. By removing two teeth it is converted into a Corn Cultivator
for which purpose it has no superior.

ALBION MANUFACTURING CO., Albion, Mich.

★ ★ ★ASK★FOR★ Wells, Richardson & Co's BUTTER COLOR PERFECTED BUTTER *USE *ONLY THIS THE FIRST AND THE BEST

steers, weighing 1.330 to 1.500 lbs. 4 85 @5 40 Good Beeves—Welf-fattened steers. Weighing 1.300 to 1.500 lbs. 4 25 @4 65 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1.030 to 1.250 lbs. 3 75 @4 00 Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1.050 lbs. 250 @3 50 Stock cattle—Common cattle weighing 600 to 1.000 lbs. 260 @3 35 Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers. 175 @2 40 Hoos.—Receipts 182 728 hood, explant 180 51 bits 182 528 hood, explant 180 51 bits 180 51 bit

Hogs.—Receiptia, 153,762 head, against 53,851 the previous week. Shipments, 53,851. On Monday the offerings were small and the market averaged easier than on Friday last-about 5c per 100 lbs. There was not much demand either for packers or ship pers, and sales were slow at modified prices. Common to best light sold at \$4 50@4 80, and poor to extra heavy at \$4 50@5 05. The balk of the offerbs at \$3.25 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading Webstersold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 750 lbs at \$2.75.

Devine sold Baxter 2 good butchers' steers av 925 lbs at \$3.75 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mg 480. Skips and inferior grades generally sold at \$3.75 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs was at \$4.60 mgs was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs was at \$4.60 mgs was at \$4.60 mgs were of prime quality, and most of the trading was at \$4.60 mgs was at \$4.60 mg ings were of prime quality, and most of the trading was a little firmer, and light hogs were quoted about 5 cents lower than on Monday, with heavy weights a little more. The market opened on Wednesday with a better supply than for the two previous days, ard a good demand for heavy grades. Light hogs were plenty and prices 5 cents lower than Tuesday. The market closed more active and prices firme than at the opening. On Thursday the receipts were lighter than anticipated, and of a poorer quality than is usual at this season. For the best select tions former prices were paid, but the poorer grades were 10 cents lower. On Friday the supply was again light, and the demand active at prices 15 cents higher than the day before. On Saturday the demand was quite active and fully equal to the sup ply, the closing rates being \$4 60@4 85 for fair to choice light or bacon grades; at \$4 50@4 80 for common mixed to fair heavy; at \$4 85@5 10 for good to choice do, with a few extra lard hoge at \$5 15@6 25, and skips, culls and inferior offerings of all weights at \$3 75@4 40, according to quality.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carbolic Oil Liniment, FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Disinfects, Purifies, Soothes and Heales.

Farmers should always have a bottle on hand to eep their Horses and Stock in order.

E Remember that it not only removes the pair ut that it disinfects and purifies. A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

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CONCER'S Magic Regulator, A CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Cholera, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Cholera Mor bus, Diarrhea, Army Dysentery. Sea Sickness, De erium Tremons, Hysterics, Fits, Debility and Pros-tration from whatever cause. Colic and all pains including the Nervousness and pains in complaint of females, etc. aud for Coughs, Exhausting Night Sweats, etc. reats, etc.

CONGER'S Tonic Liver Pills For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

These Pills never produce Nausea, Griping, Vicent Purging, nor any other sickening effects or uncomfortable sensations, as all other Laxatives and ns, as all other Lavet comfortable sensations, as all other Laxatives and Cathartics do; and yet, although so safe, mild and pleasant in operation, they are powerful to cure in an extraordinary degree. Potent, certain and speedy to relieve, yet harmless and powerless to sicken, pain or injure. Purify the Blood, Act on the Liver, Renew the System, and Give a Healthy Tone to the Stomach.

None genuine without the name FARRAND, VILLIAMS & CO., on each box, who arc Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.

The Superiority of these Medicines over all others Coasists in this. They always act in aid of and in accordance with the natural healthful action of the syssem, and never produce pain, nanses, or any sickening or injurious effects, either while-operating or afferwards, and yet they are more certain, speedy and powerful to cure than any other known remedies.

DR. JACK'S Santonine Lozenges Are a Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THEM and Take No Other. The Michigan Wheelbarrow Seeder.

FOR CLOVER AND GRASS SEED.



The only Iron Wheel Seeder in the market. The only accurate, durable and workmanlike Seeder made for sowing clover and grass seed. Send for circular describing latest improvements. Seeders now ready for the spring sowing of Timothy or Clover. Single machines delivered aboard the cars here for \$9.00. Liberal discount to dealers. V. & M. GIBBS, Homer, d21-13t Calhoun County, Michigan,



20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c poet paid, G. I. REED & CO. Nassau N.Y \$12 a day at home easily made. Coetly poet paid, G. I. REED & CO. Nassau N.Y

THIRTY-FOURTH QUARTERLY RE-Wayne County Savings Bank, At Detroit, at the close of business January 3d, 1881 LIABILITIES.

..... 58,118 31 92.637.539 10 RESOURCES.

Loans secured on unincumbered real estate

Loans on collateral securities

Bonds, United States government, Wayne congre 705,147 91

Banking house and lot... Cash on hand and on de-posit in bank and trust companies...

\$2,637,539 10 Due and accrued interest on loans and \$60,400 18 0.0 Premium above par value of bonds.... * \$78,400

468,369 08

I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, a notary public, January 3, 1881. JOHN COLLINS, Notary Public, Wayne County, Michigan. The business of this institution is confined exclu

The obsiness of this institution is confined exclusively to the receipt and care of Savings Deposits and Funds deposited in trust. Twenty per cent of the deposits is always kept in cash; any excess above this is loaned in sums of \$100 to \$10,000, secured by property having a cash market value double the amount loaned. double the amount loaned.

The Wayne County Savings Bank will allow interest on deposits to be paid as follows, viz: on the 20th days of June and December of each year, to all depositors who have had money on deposit at least three months, at the rate of four and one-half per cent per mnum, but no interest will be allowed on deposits of less than one dollar, nor for any fraction of a month.

The Money deposited on or the fore the tenth day of a month will draw interest from the first day of the month in which it is deposited.

from the first day of the month in which it is deposited.

Interest not drawn out will be credited on the first of June and December, the same as a deposit. The Treasurer will be in attendance during business hours to give any desired information.

Banking hours—90 clock a m. until 3 o'clock p.m. Saturdays and Mondays from 9 o'clock a m. until 8 o'clock p.m.

Persons residing out of the city of Detroit, who may wish to deposit money in the Wayne County Savings Bank, of their own or the funds of Estates, Heirs, Minor Children, or Trust Funds of any kind, can do so by remitting to the bank by Express, Draft, P. O. order, or in person, and a certificate of deposit or Bank Book can be returned.

All transactions strictly confidential.

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

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Private Bankers and their Busi Miscellaneous—Over the Gulf-Cig Extensive Mining Operation—

Agricultu

Annual Meeting of its E mittee at Jackson La The annual meeting of Committee of the State A

STATE AGRICULTURA

ciety opened at the Hibbard son, on Monday evening of attendance of the members of tee was very general, only a After the meeting had be

the President, Mr. Geo. W. the following address: Gentlemen of the Executive compliance with a time-hone address you on the occasion address you on the occasion meeting. Permit me to expra
afforded to me by the repeate your confidence and esteem.
deserve it, and sincerely that encouragement which your kin has given me. The year now cone of remarkable business graperal prosperity. The ear

general prosperity. The ear her increase, and the labor of man has received in return a As a society we seek to prome prosperity of the industrial state. May our review of the suggestions and plans with future be eminently helpful in end. It is with feelings of sorrow that we have to record sorrow that we have to record esteemed and efficient secret Johnstone. Without a more death laid its hand up he passed peacefully awa evening, October 24. His great loss, not only to which will miss his valuable also to the general servicultura. also to the general agricultura No man had studied of Michigan more thorough watched with deeper intere-ment for the past 30 years, and portion of that time he has farmers the results of his stud

farmers the results of his stu-tion from week to week, throu of the Michigan Farmer. M I have been personally assoc Johnstone in the interest of a in his death I feel that I hav personal friend. personal friend.
Our society has not been financially during the past y hoped it might be. The repourer will show the expenses of have been about \$1,000 in exceipts, notwithstanding the forms. the time of holding the fair the exceptionally good. I am do opinion that our expenses are should be cut down at least a This curtailment will be soon absolute necessity to save us bankruptcy. I would, therefor

kankruptcy. I would, therefe the superintendent to try wha cut down expenses in his dep. The forage department has i ngly difficult to manage und system, and costs the socie than it should. I would re purchase of scales to be used i hay and straw to be furnished and the adoption of the same r to the distribution of forage a at the Centennial of '76. I thi at the Centennial of '76. I thi
thus be saved to the society
mentalone from \$300 to \$400 e
As heretofore, the utmost
given to the revision of the pr
can see no good reason wi
should be offered on horses, ca
and only three on swine. Eq
ment should be held out to al
hibitors, and whenever we fai

ment should be held out to an hibitors, and whenever we fall hibitors, and whenever we fall hibitors. in the case just mentioned, change should be made as Some of our experienced bre pinion that the great falling f cattle at our last fair was fact, in part at least, of ther only one prize offered in the h is a matter worthy of your car

tion.

The Michigan Sheep Breeder its annual meeting recently sing, adopted resolutions recorbis society so amend its rule: that all sheep exhibited at the be closely and evenly shorn not the 20th of April, and that the in the class of ewes above 2 y vided into two classes, viz. il suckled lambs and those that he requesting that this society add list a class for best ram three

As the character of the fair a taken in it are greatly enhance ticles exhibited as illustrative gress of the fine arts, I wou that the greatest possible enc given to this department.

In like manner the exhibitor flowers should be encouraged.

It has become exceedingly corrected to the services of the servic

cure the services of competent fairs, on account of the miss and abuse which they receive who are disappointed by their awards. A number have spot the subject. Our judges are as possible, on account of spe the work assigned them; that instances quite ardaous, they prously, and, as far as we can, teet them from unjust cens therefore recommend the adfollowing rule: Any person

Barley—Dairy Products—The Wool—Sales of Shorthorns—A gan—General Times...
The Chemistry of Characters
Experience—The End of the V
—Chaff.
The Household...Chats with my Ne
Gossip No. 4—Give Your Wife
lecting Carpets—Useful Recipes
Nervous Prostration or Loss of
er—Reports of Contagious Di
New Parasites in Beef.—Pleur
Exported Cattle
Otty Hems...
Ummercial.